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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE CONFESSIONAL—EXCLUSION OF STRANGERS FROM THE COMMONS' GALLERIES.

LONDON, July 14.—In the Chamber of Peers, this evening, Lords Oranmore and Browne read the Archbishop's reply to the Church Association, showing a tendency in the Church of England toward Confession, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider what legislation is needed to check the evil. He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from the petition of 483 clergymen of the Established Church, asking for the appointment of confessors and the restoration of other Popish practices, which the Reformation abolished. He wanted to know by what casuistry English clergymen holding such doctrines retained their positions in the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the noble Lord had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that popular feeling was working upon this subject. There was good cause for alarm. The power of the Bishops to remedy abuses should be increased.

The Bishop of Salisbury declared that the positions taken by Lord Oranmore were unassailable, but he thought the motion inopportune. The confessional was so contrary to British feeling that the attempt to introduce it could only be considered wild and visionary. The 483 clergymen who had signed the petition constituted only two and a half per cent. of the clerical body of the Church.

The Archbishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in this matter should come from the Church, not the Legislature. He, therefore, was opposed to the motion, but he declared he would make every exertion to prevent the Prayer-book from becoming Romanized.

The motion was then negatived, and their Lordships rose.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lawson gave notice that he should move next week that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries be abolished, except on certain rare occasions.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway, Ireland, gave notice of an early motion looking to the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the House.

He complained that the reports as at present made, were partisan in character, and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

STORM IN YORKSHIRE—KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

LONDON, July 14.—A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Yorkshire yesterday.

Reports from various points in the county state that the crops were greatly damaged by the storm.

Several persons were killed by lightning.

THE LONDON CARPENTERS AND MASONS THREATENING TO STRIKE.

LONDON, July 14.—The journeymen carpenters and masons of this city have made a demand for increase of wages, with payments at noon on Saturdays.

Conferences have been held with the master builders and masons, which, however, have failed to result in an accommodation of the differences, and a general strike is threatened on Saturday next.

SPAIN.

CARLIST OPERATIONS IN CARTAGENA AND NAVARRE.

MADRID, July 14.—The insurgents in Cartagena are masters of the entire town, with the exception of the Arsenal.

It is feared that the latter cannot hold out long, and with the ships and docks will fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Contreras is reported to be the leader of the insurrection.

The Minister of War has left Madrid for Cartagena, but at last accounts was unable to proceed beyond the station at Palma.

A detachment of Government troops in garrison at Puente la Reina, in Navarre, have surrendered to the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 14.—Advices received here from Carlist sources state that several thousand muskets have been landed on the coast of Biscay, and distributed to Carlist recruits.

The same reports assert that the supporters of Don Carlos are gaining ground with such rapidity, and the numbers are so steadily on the increase, that there is a universal cry from all the Republican commanders in the north for reinforcements, in order to hold their ground.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ALCOY OUTBREAK.

MADRID, July 11.—Gen. Velarde entered Alcoy yesterday with a strong column of Republican troops.

The militia of the Province of Alicante had already taken possession of the town, having succeeded in reducing the insurgents to submission and taken away their arms.

The ringleaders of the revolt, however, had escaped from the town before Velarde's troops arrived.

WAR MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, July 14.—The success of the Carlists and the outbreak and attrocities at Alcoy have awakened a strong feeling against the insurgents among the citizens.

War meetings are being held at various prominent points in the provinces, notably at Barcelona, where a large and earnest meeting of citizens was held last night to offer moral and material support to the Government in its efforts to suppress the Carlist insurrection.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO FROM PROPERTY OF CUBAN REBELS.

MADRID, July 14.—The Spanish Government has promulgated a decree annuling all edicts of sequestration placed upon property of rebels and rebel sympathizers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Department of State is informed by cable telegram from the Minister of the United States at Madrid, that the Spanish Government has issued a decree rescinding all embargoes and ordering the immediate restoration of all property heretofore seized for political offences in Cuba.

ATROCITIES BY THE ALCOY RIOTERS.

MADRID, July 14.—Details of the recent disorders in Alcoy, show that while the rioters held the city, ten houses were burned, fifty persons killed, and many wounded.

A great reaction in favor of order has manifested itself in Malaga.

Gens. Carvajal and Nouvilas have arrived in Madrid.

FRANCE.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—The sitting of the Assembly to-day was unusually disorderly.

A bill was before the Chamber authorizing the Permanent Committee during the recess to sanction prosecutions against insulters of the Assembly.

During the discussion of this measure there was an indescribable tumult.

HOLLAND.

LARGE FIRE AMONG THE COAL STORES OF AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Amsterdam, to-night, says an extensive fire is raging among the coal-stores in that city.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

BODY OF A MISSING MAN UNEARTHED BY BUZZARDS—THE MURDERER AT LARGE.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 14.—The *Commercial* of this city has a full report, from private sources, of an atrocious murder in Chester County. About noon on Friday, Samuel P. Moore, a farmer, living near Cochranville, observed numbers of buzzards hovering over a spot in the woods near his house, and on investigation he found two newly-made graves—one containing the trunk of a human body, in a partially decomposed state, and entirely naked. The legs were severed at the hips, skillfully and close. The body contained five stab wounds. In the other grave, a few feet distant, were both legs, with the boots still on them. Beside them was a shirt, the only article of clothing found. Only six inches of earth covered the remains. The body is supposed to be that of a Kentuckian, who had been a traveling agent for the sale of some article, and a man named William E. Udderzook is suspected of the crime. He resides near Jennersville, not far from where the remains were found, and had been in company with the missing Kentuckian. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on Friday, and the brother-in-law of Udderzook, named Samuel Rhodes, testified that the former urged him to join in murdering the Kentuckian by poison, to get his money, which, he thought, would amount to $2,000. Rhodes reported that Udderzook was away from home on June 30, and returned late at night, with his carriage in a disordered condition. The murder is supposed to have been perpetrated at that time. He disappeared next day, and is supposed to have gone to Baltimore. The murdered man was of medium height, and heavy set, with black hair and whiskers, and appeared to be thirty-five years old.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A frightful murder has just been discovered in Chester County. The facts are as follows: On the 30th of June, an unknown man, calling himself an agent, disappeared. He was known to have had $2,000 in his possession. His body has now been discovered, disemboweled and buried, between Cochranville and Penningtonville. He was stabbed in several places and his throat cut. It is supposed that he was murdered by William E. Udderzook, with whom he went out riding on the date stated. No arrests have been made yet.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT STILL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A special dispatch from West Chester says a most horrible murder, almost equaling the West Farms tragedy, in Dover, Del., has just come to light in Chester County. Jennerville is situated in Penn Township, Chester County, one mile north of the line of the Baltimore Central Railroad, and six miles north-east of the borough of Oxford. On the 30th of June last, a strange man arrived at the hotel of the village, and took up his quarters, saying that he had come from Baltimore, and was an agent, but giving no name. He was, in appearance, not over thirty years old, with black whiskers. On the following day a team, driven by one William E. Udderzook, stopped at the tavern, and the "agent" was invited by Udderzook to take a ride. He accepted the invitation, and they went away together. The team had been hired by Udderzook at Parkesburg, and he returned it in the evening, when the person who took charge of it remarked that there was blood on the wagon. Udderzook made a plausible explanation of the circumstance, and immediately left the neighborhood. The strange man was never afterward seen alive.

On Friday last it was noticed by a man that a large number of buzzards were hovering about a wood a short distance from the Newport and Gray's "pike," between the villages of Cochranville and Penningtonville. The man at length went to the place to see what they were after, and found unearthed, the head and body of a man, and his arms and legs, which were separate from the body. He gave notice to the neighborhood, and the horribly mutilated body was eventually recognized as that of the stranger who had been stopping at Jennerville. A jury was impaneled by the Deputy Coroner, but the verdict is sealed, and has not yet been handed over to the Coroner of the county. The murdered man was stabbed in three or four places, his throat cut, and both arms and both legs were severed close to the body. Udderzook cannot be found. He is, or was, until lately, on the Baltimore Police force. He is young and has red whiskers. The object of the murder, unquestionably, was plunder. No clothes were found except a pair of shoes. It is reported that the man was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person. The severed limbs were buried in a separate spot from the body, and not far from the house of one Rhodes, a brother-in-law of the supposed murderer.

IOWA.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION AT DES MOINES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that at an anti-Monopoly Convention held there on Saturday, a full county ticket was nominated and delegates elected to a State Convention. Resolutions were passed declaring that no support should be given to any man for office who is not in full sympathy with the producers and manufacturers and opposed to monopolies; also declaring that the doctrine of the vested rights of railroad corporations which exempts them from legislative control has no place in the jurisprudence of a free people; demanding reform in the matter of the salaries of public officers; denouncing the back-pay salary grab and the President for signing the law, and demanding political reform and strict economy in the State and county affairs. The resolutions also invite all persons to participate in this movement.

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The centennial celebration of the first Methodist annual conference in America took place this afternoon at the St. George's M. E. Church, the building in which the first annual conference was held. Bishop Janes presided, and addressed the meeting, saying that the results during the past hundred years in the progress of the Methodist Church have exceeded those of any other. Letters were read from Bishops Scott, Wiley, Merrill, Haven, Andrews, Brook, and Pierce, regretting their inability to be present. An essay on "Methodism in America" before the first annual conference was read by Rev. J. B. Wakely, D. D., of New-York. Remarks were made by Anthony Null, for sixty-two years a member of St. George's Church, Bishop Richardson, of Canada, and Edmund S. Spard. Interesting exercises were also held in the evening.

A FATAL ALTERCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—This evening Michael Swanel, aged seventy, a basket-maker, died very suddenly. He had an altercation with his son-in-law, John Wetzel. Both lived at No. 612 Cherry-street, where it seems another family moved in this evening, and a fight occurred between the two mentioned concerning a board belonging to the moving family. The old man made a movement toward the young one, when the latter either pushed or knocked him down, and when picked up it was found he was dead. He was subject to heart disease, and it is not known whether death resulted from that or a blow. Wetzell was arrested. The case will be investigated to-morrow.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

AFFAIRS AT SPRINGFIELD.

THE WILLIAMS AND BOWDOIN UNIVERSITY AND AMHERST FRESHMEN CREWS—THE WARD-BIGLIN RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, July 14, 1873.

Yesterday was observed as a day of rest by all the University crews in training for Thursday's contest, owing to their unwillingness to do any kind of work on the Sabbath. However, had they been otherwise inclined, rowing would have been an utter impossibility. From early morn until night a strong breeze blew steadily from the south-east, which, striking against the current of the river, caused the water to be extremely rough and raised white-caps on the waves. No racing boat could have gone out without being swamped. The water in the river still continues to decrease. It has never been so low since 1854, and it seems particularly unfortunate that such should be the case at the present time, when deep water is so much desired on account of the number of boats that are to start in the great race on the 17th, as those crews to whose lot the station on the east side may fall will have the disadvantage to contend against of rowing for a considerable distance in shallow and dead water. Should we have a heavy rain-storm before the appointed regatta day, this may all be remedied, and the water again rise to a depth sufficient to preclude a possibility of any of the contesting boats running aground, which possibly may be the case if the water recede much more.

To-day the river continues to be exceedingly rough and lumpy, making it very disagreeable for rowing. Notwithstanding this, however, all the crews turned out this morning but were unable to do little more than paddle up or down the river, more to keep the men from idling around than anything else, for rowing in anything like form or good time was quite out of the question. As it was, every crew came home wet through from the waves and spray dashing over them, while their ships were nearly half full of water. For this reason no judgment could be formed with regard to the style of their rowing, which was a great disappointment to the crowds of spectators who had assembled on the points and bluffs where good views of the course could be had.

A meeting of the Committee of the College Regatta Association met here this evening to arrange about the preliminaries of the race. The head-quarters of the Springfield Club Committee, who have the donation of the prizes in their charge, as also all matters relative to the regatta and regatta ball, are fixed at Haynes' Hotel. The committee are in constant attendance, and are kept busy answering questions relative to the arrangements of matters connected with Thursday's events. The Regatta Committee also meet at the same hotel. Below I send descriptions of the Williams and Bowdoin University crews and also of the Amherst Freshmen:

THE WILLIAMS CREW.

The Williams College crew, like the Harvards, have no professional trainer to regulate their movements, or coach them at their work, but are under the charge of their Captain and stroke, John Guenster. With two exceptions, the crew is the same as last year. They are a well-formed and muscular set of men, and ought to be able to send their boat well through the water, which they, however, fail to do at such a speed as to bring them among the first class. There is barely time for them to remedy the defects in their style, which must inevitably tell against them. The great trouble with them is that the men do not pull well together, some rowing a short, choppy stroke, while others adopt a longer one. Guenster, their stroke, sets the crew as pretty a stroke as any on the river, but the men, somehow, fail to back him up. The crew, as a body, require yet more training, as they are still a trifle too fleshy. They are now out on the river three times a day, trying to improve their form, but their boat daily seems to go slower and slower. The crew is as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	T. W. Saunders, (bow)	25	154	5.9½
2	J. H. Barnhardt	23	146	5.8
3	J. F. Eaton	22	150	5.9
4	J. P. Worden	25	152	5.8½
5	Frederick Johnson	23	155	5.10
6	John Guenster, (stroke)	22	164	5.10½

The principles adopted for the training of the crew are much the same as already described in regard to the Harvards. They row in a boat of Blaikie's build, 49 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighing 140 pounds. Saunders, the bow man, pulled No. 5 in last year's crew. He is well built and muscular, and by a little good advice would soon pull a good oar. He, however, even now does quite his share of the work, and what is another good point, manages to keep the ship straight on her course, a point which appears to have been too much neglected by most of the men pulling the bow oar in the other boats. No. 2, Barnhardt, although the lightest man in the crew, pulls very strongly, although he does not reach out far enough and finishes his stroke too soon. He first commenced rowing last year, but this is his first University race. No. 3, Eaton, seems to be, next the stroke, the best man in the boat, and never appears to tire. He requires, however, to get a quicker grip of the water and to use his stretcher more, a point that wants attending to by every man in the ship. No. 4, Worden, was also a member of last year's crew, and from his experience, ought to be able to make a cleaner sweep with his oar than at present. No. 5, Johnson, is another of last year's men, and a useful member in the boat now.

THE BOWDOIN CREW.

The Bowdoin University crew arrived here on Thursday in charge of George Price, who has been attending to their training for some time. They are a strong and sturdy-looking set, and although, like the Wesleyans, they row with stationary seats, yet they manage to send their ship skimming through the water at a particularly lively gait, and as they are in splendid condition and never seem to tire, will in all probability be among the half dozen who will have to decide by hard rowing at the end of the course who shall be the winner. Their stroke, too, is well timed and even, and all that appears to be necessary is a little more practice, and a pound or two more push put against their stretchers. They also finish their stroke a trifle too soon, and thereby fail to get all the force out of it that could be got. At present they are rowing about forty-four strokes to the minute, which shows that they must be short and quick. The crew is made up as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	D. A. Robinson (bow)	23	158	5.7½
2	A. G. Ladd	22	155	5.8
3	J. A. Cram	24	162	5.9
4	W. Souther	19	158	5.9
5	A. L. Crocker	23	163	5.9
6	C. H. Hunter (stroke)	20	168	5.11

Their boat was built for them by Elliott, and is 49 feet long, 20 inches wide and weighs 145 pounds. Robinson, who pulls bow in this year's crew, is particularly muscular and rows very strong. His first introduction to rowing was last year, when he stroked the boat in the university regatta. No. 2, Ladd, was also a member of last year's crew, when he occupied the same position as at present. He has also rowed in several class races. No. 3, Cram, has never been in a race hitherto, but as he is a very stout and robust man, is a great addition to the strength of the crew. He appears to be able to undergo an immensity of hard work without tiring, and pulls a pretty oar. No. 4 is also a new man, and promises to make a good oarsman, although at present he requires a little more finish to his stroke, and also to pay more attention to catching the water on the first part. No. 5, Crocker, another of last year's crew, is a very tough and wiry-looking man, and very useful in the boat. His first experience as an oarsman was obtained two years ago in a class-race. C. H. Hunter, stroke, is also another of last year's crew, and has had some experience previously in class races. The stroke he sets the crew is, in my opinion, far too short and quick, and calculated to tire out the men without obtaining any extra speed. Considerable interest is felt as to where this crew and the Wesleyans will be at the finish of the race, owing to their both rowing in shells with stationary seats. At the present moment, however, it is thought that crews using this kind of seat cannot hold their own with others adopting the improved pattern. The contest on Thursday next will, without doubt, finally settle the question forever.

THE AMHERST FRESHMEN.

The Amherst Freshmen crew are, as well as the University crew, under the charge of Ellis Ward. They are in first rate condition, and row together in good form, although there are still a few defects yet to be corrected; but as they seem to be particularly attentive to the instructions of their tutor, and strive their utmost to carry them out, there is every possibility that they will go to the starting point as nearly perfect as steady practice and hard work can make them. From present indications, there appears to be every reason to believe that they will outrow their antagonists, and therefore come in the winners. The crew is as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1	F. L. Green (bow)	22	138	5.7½
2	H. A. Baldwin	23	144	5.10½
3	M. A. Goodnow	21	140	6.0
4	Knox Johnstone	21	156	5.9
5	A. J. George	21	156	5.11
6	S. R. Johnson (stroke)	24	152	5.9
	Substitute.			
	W. H. Clapp	19	138	5.7

None of the men have ever rowed before, and the greatest credit is due to Ellis for having brought them to their present condition, especially considering that he has had them under his care only since the 20th of June. They, however, commenced rowing together the first week in May, and arrived here on the 8th of last month. Their training and exercise is precisely the same as that already described in the case of the University crew, whose style of stroke they also resemble, although they fail to get their oars so cleanly through the water. There is, however, a dash and a life about their stroke which seems to be lacking in the other Freshmen crews. They are rowing now in their racing-boat, which is of Spanish cedar, built by Blaikie. She is 50 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighs 150 pounds. Although, if anything, she is slightly too heavy for the crew, yet they are perfectly satisfied with her, and send her through the water at the rate of 36 and 37 strokes a minute.

THE WARD-BIGLIN MATCH.

The sculling-race between Ellis Ward and John Biglin, for $500 a side, to be rowed to-morrow, (Tuesday,) over two miles and a half of the University Course, and return, making five miles in all, is now beginning to absorb the public attention. Crowds of betting men are coming in by every train, and as they lounge around the hotel corridors and doorways, soon begin their business by offering, in hoarse and discordant voices, to bet against one man, or back their favorite, as the case may be. Carriages and light wagons are in great demand by the hundreds of people who want to go out and see the men, and prices are rapidly going up. At present no decision has been come to with regard to who the referee is to be, but in all probability it will be the one mentioned in my letter of Friday last. Both men are in first-class condition and as fit as possible, although Ward is suffering still from a slight cold. He is, however, much better to-day, and hopes are entertained that he will be quite well by the time he goes to the start. Neither of them have as yet rowed over the course on time, so no judgment can be formed as to how they will row. From observations of their practice, and the style of rowing peculiar to each, the race, in my opinion, will be a very close thing from beginning to end. Ward, however, has a happy knack of getting well away at starting, and is a little quicker than his opponent. Biglin, although not quite so quick at getting way on his skiff, will stay the course right through, and will in any case give Ellis all the work he wants to beat him. Biglin will row in a new shell built for him by Elliott, of the following dimensions: Length, 31 feet; width, 11½ inches; depth, 5½ inches, and weighing 28 pounds. Ward's ship has been built by Fearon. She is 31 feet long, 12½ inches wide, 5 inches deep, and weighs 30 pounds. Biglin is the favorite in sporting circles, odds of two to one being bet on his winning the race. As one of the stipulations contained in the articles of agreement is that there shall be smooth water for the race, it looks at present as though it will not come off to-morrow, but will have to be postponed until the following day, as the river, as already stated, is very rough again to-day, and is likely to continue so, unless the wind shifts round to another quarter; in fact, fears are being expressed by all boating men and weather-wise individuals that even the University race will not be rowed this week. Should Biglin beat Ellis Ward, he will, in all probability, be challenged by Josh Ward.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 14—8 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Sunday afternoon in the South Atlantic States and Florida, as also in the North-west. It has fallen somewhat in the Middle, and still more so in the Eastern States, where it is now the lowest. The temperature has risen throughout the South-west and the Middle and Eastern States, and remained quite high in the South Atlantic States. South-east and north-east winds prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with partly cloudy weather, and on the coast local rains. South-westerly winds prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, with partly cloudy weather; cloudy weather and numerous local rains over the North-west, the Ohio Valley, and lake region. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Nashville and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

On Tuesday, for the Gulf States, westerly winds, warm and dry weather, followed by occasional local storms; for the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-east winds veering to southerly, partly cloudy weather, and rain on the immediate coast; for the Middle and Eastern States, higher temperature, south-westerly winds, and numerous local rains; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, south-westerly winds, higher temperature, and generally cloudy weather; for the upper lake region, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

JAPAN.

WRECK OF A TEA SHIP—PRISONERS BURNED BY MOBS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The steamship Colorado brings the following news: The tea-laden steamer Drummond Castle, from Shanghai, for London, was wrecked May 31 on the Chusan Group.

The offices of the *Japan Mail* have been destroyed by fire.

Trade in Japan was extremely dull.

The farmers were alarmed about the rice crop.

It is reported from the interior of Japan that several prisoners had been burned by mobs.

By order of the Education Department of Japan, all foreign teachers will, in future, be obliged to procure licenses. No teachers of the Christian religion shall be employed.

A HEAVY STORM OF RAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—A fearful rain-storm visited this city this evening. The sewers overflowed, and much damage was done. The storm passed through the upper part of the State, and it is reported that much damage was done to crops in the State of New-Jersey.

A PHILADELPHIAN MISSING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—On the 4th inst. Edward B. King, the proprietor of the circulating library at No. 226 Buttonwood-street, in this city, mysteriously disappeared. As he had some money with him, it is feared he is now dead. The detectives are at work in the case.

THE CAPE BRETON CABLES.

The following telegram has just been received at the office of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in this City: The steamers Kangaroo and Edinburgh arrived at Placentia, Newfoundland, on Sunday morning, with cable on board for two lines between that place and Sydney, Cape Breton. The Edinburgh came into collision with an iceberg in a dense fog off Cape Race. Her bow gear was damaged, but the ship was not much injured.

SUMMER AT THE SPRINGS.

SARATOGA.

A QUIET SUNDAY—GILMORE'S BAND—THE RACE MEETING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, July 13, 1873.

Saratoga on Sunday is not by any means the most lively place in the world. One does not even have the satisfaction of being good and going to church, for the church accommodations at the Springs are necessarily inadequate for the large influx of visitors, and it is hardly to be expected that people will build churches like hotels—to be kept open two months in the year. Apart from its being a sort of peddling out of religion, the visitors, while they are bound to pay their hotel bills, can support the churches or not, as they think proper, and give them as much or as little as they think proper. I am inclined to think that, taking other expenses into consideration, it is as little as possible. Broadway on Sunday in Saratoga is as quiet and almost as deserted as Broadway in New-York. The balconies and piazzas of the hotels are all deserted, and loveliness seeks the retirement of its private parlor or its sleeping apartment. Yes, it is, in fact, the youth and beauty of Saratoga sleep away the greater part of Sunday. Shelley exclaims, in the opening lines of Queen Mab—

"How beautiful is death, death and his brother—sleep!"

In watering-place, every-day life one is apt to forget all about the one in order to be able to thoroughly enjoy the other. But then, we are not all so truly catholic as poor Shelley was, and the breeze is so deliciously cool and so somniferous in its tendency that, after the fashionable fatigues of the week, it is impossible to resist the insinuating wiles of Morpheus. Moreover, we cannot expect to be able to sleep at night much longer. If we do the hotel-keepers will go crazy. They like the atmosphere of the village to be like that of a cucumber-bed, in which you can see the cucumbers growing, much in the way that you can watch the growth of young chickens in the shell, through the patent incubating process. About 5 o'clock some of the visitors turned out and drove over to Glen Mitchell or the Lake House on Saratoga Lake; but the breeze was gradually increasing, and the four-mile drive to the lake is a pretty dusty one, so that the parties were principally composed of gentlemen. Once on the bluff above the lake on which the Lake House stands, and it was impossible to smoke a cigar or keep your hat on without great effort, while the lake itself was covered with little white-capped waves. But the sun shone out gloriously, and every-one enjoyed the blow. At the Lake House and Glen Mitchell it is the correct thing to sip champagne and nibble cold fried potatoes; none of your boarding-house sort, but thin crisp little slices, such as Delmonico serves hot. I saw two ladies the other day eat a whole dishful, and so delighted were they with the simple delicacy that each carried off a large paper package of them on their return to Saratoga. So much has this laying in a stock of potatoes become the rage that Mr. Moon, the proprietor of the Lake House, tells me he sold no less than 13,060 packages to the visitors of Saratoga in the season of 1872. Such is fashion. I suppose they can get them just as good in the hotels, and without paying for them or having to carry them. But where one leads the other must follow, and the consumption of potatoes in Saratoga is accordingly large. I was out at the Lake one morning last week and was fortunate enough to share, with about 200 others, a treat which one might call almost unique. A party of ladies and gentlemen had driven over from the Grand Hotel, bringing with them Mr. Arbuckle and his cornet. Mr. Arbuckle is the leading cornet in Mr. Gilmore's Band and has the reputation of being the first cornet player either in Europe or in this country. Those who have been on the Lakes of Killarney will remember the remarkable effect of the water on the sound of the bugle. A gentleman rowed Mr. Arbuckle out into the middle of the lake, and there he sat for an hour or more playing all the beautiful old airs that his audience could think of, his intonation and expression being marvelous. As he played "Robin Adair," the "Last Rose of Summer," "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms," and many other old favorites, the visitors flocked out of the hotel, and for upward of an hour scarce a sound was heard among the throng save the hearty applause which followed every air. The finale was "Home, Sweet Home" and "Yankee Doodle," in the latter of which it was surprising how clearly one could catch every note in the rapid double-tongueing of the last variation. Had it been generally known around the hotel that such a treat was in prospect half Saratoga would have driven out to the Lake, for Gilmore's Band is creating quite a furor here among the ladies; it is the novel sensation of the season, and Mr. Arbuckle's playing is the sensation of the band. An unusual number of Bostonians are here this year, their head-quarters being at the Grand Hotel, though many of them are scattered through the other hotels. Of course every Bostonian thinks the world of Gilmore's Band, and it was by no means difficult for the large number of them who are here to inoculate their fellow-guests in the hotels with their enthusiasm, especially as the afternoon concert given by the band is played on the front piazza, which is quite an innovation in Saratoga. At all events, the balconies and piazzas are crowded, as are also the sidewalks and the walks in Congress Park, on the other side of the way.

> "I've heard it said, where Hemas cools
> The breezes o'er Heliconian glades,
> The woods and rocks were wont, the fools,
> To follow Orpheus' serenades."

I was out at the race-track yesterday and saw some of the horses taking their afternoon walk. Old Col. McDaniel lay on the turf, "under the greenwood tree," taking his *otium cum dignitate* with his back against a trunk, narrowly scanning the horses as they filed past. He has a string of twenty-nine here, including Harry Bassett, Springbok, Joe Daniels, Katy Pease, Sue Ryder, Cora Lynn, and others. The old gentleman still seems very sore about his defeat in the Derby at Monmouth Park, and loudly proclaims Springbok to be the superior of Tom Bowling. Well, the two will meet again, with Count d'Orsay, on the 24th of the month, on this course, in the Travers Stakes, when the question as to which is the better horse will be decided. I saw one magnificent three-year-old colt—Merodac, by imported Australian. He is owned by Mr. Stringfield, and is in the Travers and Kenner Stakes. He has the most splendid shoulders and forearm I ever saw on a colt. Mr. Stringfield thinks he is going to carry away any number of prizes, but, much as I admire his colt, I think he will have to moderate his ambition considerably. The Saratoga track is one of the finest race-tracks in America, and a very safe one for fast horses, of which there are plenty here and many more to come, including some Western horses which have not yet run East. All seem now to be thoroughly agreed about the folly of making the first race-meeting so late. Last year it began on the 13th; this year it does not begin till the 24th. The trouble, of course, is in getting the horses on here from Monmouth Park, but there is no earthly reason why that trouble should exist. The season at Long Branch begins at least a fortnight earlier than the season at Saratoga, and this could be annually insured by having the races to terminate instead of beginning on the Fourth of July. This would give Saratoga her fair chance, which, this year, she has certainly not had. But things have improved a good deal in the last twenty-four hours. The trains which arrived yesterday brought a large accession to the number of visitors, the Grand Union gaining a hundred guests, including Judge Bixby, Gen. Duryee, Mr. Acker and family, of New-York, Mr. Demas Barnes and family, of Brooklyn, and the Congress Hall and Grand a very fair share of the arrivals. Major and Mrs. Gaitskell, of England, Capt. Corrie, Mr. Jessup and family of Philadelphia; Gen. Rucker, United States Army, and ex-Gov. Warmoth are among the later arrivals at the Grand. The Clarendon is filling up well; in fact, I judge that it must be full. But everything is so quiet about the Clarendon that, save by a visit to the dining-room, it would be difficult to say whether the hotel was full or empty. Among Mr. Leland's lately arrived guests are Dr. John F. Gray, of New-York; Hon. Franklin W. Today, of Port Henry; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, formerly Minister to Japan; Mr. G. Averill, of Plattsburg; Mr. A. R. Van Ness and family, of New-York; Mrs. George Osgood, of New-York, and Mr. W. G. Day Ermand, of Albany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses in the Greenbush, Rensselaer County, fire, on Sunday night, are: John W. Rose, $6,500; P. J. Staats, $1,800; L. B. Witbeck, $900; R. Tompkins, $3,500; T. & W. S. Collender, lumber dealers, $30,000; Geo. W. Hyler, $1,000; Traves & Co., $3,000; Geo. C. Scott, $3,000; Charles Tompkins, $8,500, and others, which will swell the total loss to over $100,000. The following companies held risks on the premises destroyed: Narragansett, of Rhode Island, $500; Franklin, $3,000; Eastern, of Bangor, Me., $2,000; Narragansett, of Rhode Island, $1,000; Lancashire, of England, $2,300; New-York Central, $1,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $2,000; German, of Erie, Penn., $1,500; St. Nicholas, of New-York, $2,500; Relief, of New-York, $1,500; North America, $1,200; Pennsylvania Insurance Company, $900; London, Liverpool and Globe, $18,000; Albany Mutual, $2,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000.

At Reading, Mass., on Saturday, two unoccupied buildings, belonging to Parker & Sleeper, were burned, loss $4,000, insurance $3,000; the adjoining building, occupied by Titlenbourne, cabinet-maker, loss $2,500, insurance $1,400; and L. Parker's barn, loss $500, not insured.

At Dorchester, Mass., on Sunday, a house owned and occupied by John R. Felton and G. W. Peckham, was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000, insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $569,197.

Mr. Wm. D. O'Connor has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Light-house Board.

The American yacht Ethel, from Portland, bound to Labrador, arrived at Halifax on Sunday.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Photographic Association will be held at Buffalo to-day.

Alfred Schucking has been appointed Consular Agent of the German Empire at Washington.

A three-year-old son of William Gillan was drowned in a cistern at Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday.

Arthur Parkinson was drowned in the Hudson on Sunday by the upsetting of his row-boat near Troy.

The revenue cutter Reliance, recently undergoing repairs at Puget Sound, is ordered to return to Sitka, Alaska.

Elias Jennison, aged seventy-six, was thrown from his carriage at West Newton, Mass., on Friday last, and fatally injured.

The crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi, and West Tennessee are encouraging, although a drouth is feared.

By the upsetting of a sail-boat on Christiana River, Delaware, on Sunday, Peter Dougherty, aged eighteen years, was drowned.

Policeman Demasseilier, of New-Orleans, was stabbed seventeen times and killed yesterday by Nelson Severain.

The examination of the National Bank reports for June 13, now in progress, shows them, with few exceptions, to be in good condition.

A bark, name unknown, supposed to be the Austrian, in ballast, from Ireland, bound to New-York, is ashore at Grand River, Cape Breton.

Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

"Sam" Hamilton, who was shot by Peter Fitzgerald, in Virginia City, Nevada, a few days since, died on Sunday night from the effects of the wound.

During an alarm of fire, in Wilmington, Del., on Sunday, John O'Hara, aged seventy-two years, a resident of Philadelphia, was run over by a steamer and killed.

The flag-ship Royal Alfred, of the British flying squadron, sailed from St. John, N. F., on Sunday. The squadron will remain at Halifax for orders.

The United States Marshal yesterday arrested John Ridgeley and Isaac Cole at Eaton, Ohio, on a charge of counterfeiting. It is believed they belong to a large gang.

George A. Essex, of Woodlawn, jumped or fell from a passenger-train, between Providence, R. I., and Pawtucket, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

E. Christianson committed suicide in Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday, by taking arsenic. He left a note stating that he killed himself to avoid starving to death.

A. J. Phelps, an employe of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, fell under the wheels of a car at Cobleskill, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

United States Commissioner Wm. C. Storrs, yesterday morning, drowned himself in a cistern on his own premises in Rochester, N. Y., while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts has changed the place for holding the State Convention from Worcester to Lowell. The time is fixed at Aug. 6.

Policeman Bradshaw, of Lansingburg, N. Y., while attempting to arrest Wm. Dergan and James Herrick, on Sunday, was resisted and assaulted. He fired and wounded both. Deggan died yesterday morning. Herrick will recover.

The balances at the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $7,957,093; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,310,000; coin, $79,389,145; including in coin certificates, $43,285,000; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The Land Commissioner has rejected the application of Duffield & Dickason to the San Xavier mine, Arizona, on the ground that the five persons from whom they derive title could not locate 3,600 feet Sept. 11, 1866.

TROOPS IN THE MODOC COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has designated the following-named troops for service in Eastern Oregon, and they will constitute a separate command: Troops B, F, G, H, and K, of the First Cavalry, under the command of Major John Green; Companies B, C, and I, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Battery B, Fourth Artillery, under command of Major E. C. Mason. As soon as the services of Companies A, G, K, and M, Fourth Artillery, can be dispensed with as a guard to public property, and Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Companies E and G, Twelfth Cavalry, as a guard to the Modoc prisoners, they will report to their proper stations in the Department of California.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The health of the city was never better than at present. A few cases of sporadic cholera occasionally appear, but excite no apprehension. Many persons who left the city during the prevalence of cholera are returning. The morning train for Louisville, which was discontinued on account of the cholera, has been resumed.

There were no deaths from cholera in this city to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—Several deaths occurred at Paducah, Ky., yesterday and last night from cholera, caused by imprudence. The exact number of deaths is not reported.

CINCINNATI, O., July 14.—Two deaths from cholera are reported here to-day.

THE YALE EXPLORING PARTY.

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, July 14.—Prof. Marsh and the Yale College exploring party returned here to-day from the Niobrara River, where they have spent the last month in geological investigation. The trip was successful, and many interesting discoveries were made. A number of extinct animals were found, including several fossil horses, camels, and rhinoceroses. The party are all well, and will start to-morrow for Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, to explore the Uintah mountain country.

WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGE GORDON CASE.

REPLY OF GERMANY TO THE POSTAL-CARD PROPOSITION—THE CARD CONTRACT—INCREASED REVENUE BY THE ABOLITION OF FRANKING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The George Gordon imbroglio in Manitoba has not reached the State Department, and in its present shape it is difficult to see how a diplomatic matter can be made of it. The question whether the attorneys of the bail have a right, under the common law, to arrest the bailee on British soil, is a question which must be settled by the British courts, and if the persons thus charged with an illegal arrest are convicted, the only thing this Government can do is to interpose its good offices. It would be the case of the Fenian prisoners over again.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

The Post-office Department has received a response from the Berlin Government relative to the application of our Government for a postal-card treaty, which states that the North German Confederation prefers to postpone the consideration of the question until after the meeting of the International Postal Convention to be held in Berne, Switzerland, in September next. The same letter notifies the Postmaster General that the United States will be invited to participate in that conference. The object of the conference is to attempt to arrive at some agreement between the nations represented so that an international postal tariff may be established upon a uniform scale. Our postal authorities are of the opinion that France will never consent to any postal rate which will not yield a revenue.

THE POSTAL CARDS.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General reports that the postal cards are fully up to the standard quality required by the contract and the samples. The Finance Bureau of the Post-office Department has made a computation which shows that the paper upon which the cards are now printed costs more than the price paid the contractors under the contract for the cards. The contractors are thus working at a very considerable loss, and it is considered that they will make application to Congress for relief.

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

The Post-office Department is very confident that the abolition of the franking privilege will result in such an increase of the postal revenue that that department will be entirely self-sustaining. The receipts from sales of stamps for the two weeks since the abolition of the privilege greatly exceed in amount the receipts for any similar period in the history of the Government. For the last week the sales of stamps were something in excess of $1,000,000.

THE CHARLESTON ROUTE TO HAVANA.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is here endeavoring to induce the Post-office Department to order the Havana mails to be sent by Charleston, S. C., upon a line of steamers soon to be established. This was the old line before the war. The owners of the line will next Winter seek to obtain a subsidy. At present they desire a temporary contract, which the Postmaster General may grant in his discretion, with the sea postage on Havana mails, and the regular mail pay for way service on all mail matter left at Key West, where the steamers will touch. It is claimed that New-York mails may save a day by this route, being sent by rail to Charleston, and that the South will be greatly benefited.

ALLEGED BIGAMY BY AN OFFICIAL.

The clerk of the Post-Office Department arrested Saturday on a charge of bigamy, will lose his place for his disgraceful conduct, even if he succeed in proving that the person with whom he has been living here is not his wife.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The following are the names of the public documents ordered to be printed before December next. The Government Printing Office is engaged in filling the order. The *Globe* for the last session has just been published. The total number reaches nearly 80,000 volumes:

	Number of Volumes.
1871—Smithsonian Report	5,000
1872—Smithsonian Report	5,000
1872—Report on Education	10,000
1871—Fish and Fisheries	3,000
1872—Raymond's Report	3,000
1872—Hayden's Report	7,500
1869—Coast Survey	2,000
1872—Light-house Board	10,000
1872—Report of Chief Signal Officer	15,000
1872—Isthmus of Darien	35,000
1872—State Department	16,000
1872—Commerce	3,000
1872—Secretary of the Interior	2,000
Number of volumes of *Globe* of the last session	18,318
Total	79,81

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INCREASED COMPENSATION CLAIM.

The ninety days allowed by law for the Government to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Court of Claims on about 500 cases of the twenty per cent. increase allowed by the act of 1867 to civil employes of the Government in the City of Washington, expired on Saturday, and no appeal having been taken claimants will now have their accounts audited. If the Controller decides the claims are payable out of the appropriation of this year they will be paid at once, but if he should decide that they are payable out of the appropriation of last year Congress will be called upon to make up the deficiency, as the appropriation of last year falls short of the required amount to pay them about $25,000, on the 500 cases referred to. The judgment of the Court of Claims was entered on the 14th of April, and on the 21st of April judgment was entered in favor of 700 additional claimants. The ninety days allowed to appeal on the latter expire next Saturday, but the Attorney General is of the opinion that the Supreme Court has covered all points in the cases already heard, and that it is no use to appeal. Consequently none will be entered, and those cases also will be audited and allowed. As the ninety days do not expire till the present fiscal year, although judgment was entered during the last, it seems to be the impression that they will be paid out of this year's appropriation.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed James McLear, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y., and John J. Saville, of Iowa, agent for the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming. He also signed the commissions of Mrs. S. S. Farrell, post-master at Covington, Ky., vice Jesse R. Grant, deceased, and Joseph W. C. Bryant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Tennessee, vice Mullins, deceased.

Dr. Mary E. Walker has been appointed to a $900 clerkship in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Six pairs of dies for the new trade dollar were shipped from the Philadelphia Mint, on Saturday, for San Francisco, and four pairs for the mint at Carson City, Nevada. The work of coining the new dollar will be commenced at these two places as soon as the dies are received. At the Philadelphia Mint it has already been commenced, and the first one coined was received by Secretary Richardson to-day as a specimen.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

FROM OMAHA TO SALT LAKE—A BARREN COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

So many descriptions have been written of the route of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Ogden that any letter merely descriptive would be superfluous. Indeed I did not intend to write one word about it, and should not, except that I found my impressions and expectations, formed from reading, so at variance with the truth, and the facts so different from the notions that extensively prevail, that something new to many readers seems quite possible to be written.

There is but one express and mail train each day from Omaha west. This is due to leave at 11:30 A. M., but oftener does not start for one or two hours after that time, by reason of delay on some one of the roads from the East for whose Pacific trains the Union Pacific Railroad usually waits. The detention at Omaha is easily made up by the morning of the next day, and often much sooner; for there are but few trains to meet, and the time-table is very slow. There is, therefore, 150 to 175 miles of running by daylight after leaving Omaha, and during the entire afternoon the trains go directly toward the setting sun, over the fertile prairie, almost dead level, its vast expanse stretching out like the ocean—the horizon a straight, unbroken line, and in some of the varying atmospheric and sky effects hardly to be distinguished from the horizon at sea.

When one goes to sleep at night of the first day from Omaha, the last arable land on the whole journey has been seen. The supper-station, Grand Island, is on the verge of "The Great American Desert" of the maps of fifteen to twenty years ago. The train has entered the mileless realm, where drouth and aridity hold indisputable sway. This is the great fact, the fact gigantic in proportions when considered in its economical aspects and its importance to the American nation.

A correct impression of what one will see in a journey across the plains and of what one will realize who makes it for the first time, may be given in a few words. One leaves Omaha and the Missouri River at noon. There is half a day of riding through a flat, fertile prairie, in which many thriving settlements have been planted. One retires to the berth of the sleeping-car just as the farthest border of fertility has been reached. On looking out the next morning the train is moving up the Valley of the North Platte, with the river to the south, a shallow, lazy, undetermined looking stream, listlessly moving back toward the Missouri, and low ranges of grassy hills, hardly high enough to be called hills, skirting a near horizon to the north. The vegetation is scant, and is, for the most part, a thin, short kind of grass that seems just ready to die. The country grows constantly more barren in appearance during the whole day, but maintains the same general characteristics. The Platte is left and the plains become slightly more rolling, narrowing the view and bringing the horizon nearer to the eye. The grades become heavier and the country more rolling after leaving Cheyenne, and during afternoon the highest point on the Pacific Roads, Sherman, is reached and passed, and one never would dream of being on the highest mountain range of North America, and really more than 8,000 feet above the sea, but for the information of the guide-books or the time-tables of the road. Before night the Laramie Plain, which is greener and more fertile looking than Platte Valley, but really worthless except for stock raising, is passed, and the train has entered a more desolate country than any yet seen. Nothing grows but sage brush, and even it looks disgusted with its habitation. It attains but a feeble, stunted growth. One has before this caught several glimpses of the snow-covered Rocky Mountain summits, many miles distant, and snow peaks are seen more or less frequently during the remainder of the journey.

The country is still but little broken. Perhaps rather rugged would convey an impression of the surface. The black winds among low earth hills, worn into curious forms by the action of wind and frost and sun on the peculiar soil of which they are composed. This ends the second day. There is another night, and in the morning the passenger looks out still on the sage-brush desert and curious low hills.

For a few miles near Green River station there is some interesting scenery, the hills becoming more prominent, and the forms more curious and beautiful. Church Buttes, so-called, give still new forms of the same general character and structure as those at Green River. But otherwise dull, monotonous barrenness continues till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, soon after leaving Wasatch, the train enters the beginning of Echo Cañon, and the remainder of the trip to Ogden, about seventy miles, is made pleasant and exciting by striking, weird, and oftentimes beautiful scenery. The road advertises that an observation car will be attached to the train while passing through this scenery. But it is not done, and has not been for some time, though still advertised.

Fortunately for myself and friends Superintendent Clark's car was attached to the train at Evanston, to be taken to Ogden, and by his kind permission we were afforded the best possible facilities for sight-seeing.

Most persons, I think, will be disappointed with the scenery of Echo Cañon, though it is really grand and beautiful. Owing to some optical delusion, probably the clearness of the atmosphere, and the consequent distinctness with which details of form and color can be distinguished in the distance, as well as the homogeneous structure of the rock, precipices of a thousand feet do not impress one at first as very high; and it seemed to me that many a country highway of New-England wound among higher hills and under loftier cliffs. This scenery, like Niagara, is disappointing at first, but it increases in magnitude rapidly after a little comparison and reflection. At first most persons will be likely to think the Cheat River scenery on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, or the scenery about and west of Kittaning Point on the Pennsylvania Central, grander and more interesting.

Many details of the trip—indeed, all the details—I have omitted, for they would prove tedious, as will the journey itself to nearly every traveler, and if introduced in a letter would but confuse the impression which ought to be conveyed. One keeping watch will find many things novel and entertaining by the way, as, for instance, the kinds and character of flowers, of which many varieties occur. A few antelopes and villages of prairie dogs satisfies all the curiosity about animal life. There are seen, also, a few birds, swallows being the most numerous.

But the one fact that impresses itself constantly, till it fixes an indelible impression, overlying all others made on the journey, is the utter desolation, the barrenness, the worthlessness of all the country passed through west of a point—say 150 miles from Omaha. Now and then one will see a stock ranch. This consists of a turf hut, a tent, or perhaps a small stockade, situated near the river or creek in some little valley that wears a brighter hue of green than the surrounding country. Around it a herder has gathered cattle, perhaps from twenty-five to fifty, and possibly sometimes 100. The stock appears to thrive; but how the man lives, or what he does with his stock when he has raised it, is a mystery into which I did not seek to pry. It was too profound. The Platte does not seem to irrigate even its own banks, for in the upper part of its course it is not marked by any line of increased growth of vegetation.

Viewed in the light of the facts, how absurd seems the contest about the Union Pacific land grant and the cry against giving away the agricultural lands west of the Mississippi to railroads; and how ridiculous the advertisement of the Road of "Twelve millions of choice farming, grazing and mineral lands" that "are being sold to settlers at prices varying from $2 to $10 per acre." The land of the Missouri River Valley is undoubtedly of very great value. It is choice farming land; though there are many obstacles to profitable culture. West of this there are absolutely no agricultural lands; and of all the lands owned by the Railroad, or to be owned by it when every obstacle to ownership is removed, except lands in the mountains which may prove to contain minerals, and lands east of Grand Island, not a thousand acres are worth more than a penny an acre. The Government, in reserving patents for half the lands located by the Company through Nebraska, retains all that is worth any thing that was ever granted to the Union Pacific, except the million acres for which patents have already issued.

I have spoken only of the country through which the railroad passes. Mentioning the impression the barrenness of the country made on my mind to a gentleman who has as great knowledge of the West as any man living, he made the astonishing general statement that excepting Oregon, which has a wet climate, not over two per cent. of the whole country west of the 100th meridian could ever be made useful for agricultural purposes—not even when every river and brook and stream had been utilized to its utmost capacity for irrigation. In the whole Territory of Utah not an acre is productive without irrigation, and no further irrigation here can be undertaken without the outlay of great capital.

One other generalization will show how valueless for agricultural purposes this rainless country is. When, for purposes of irrigation, all the water west of the 100th meridian (a north and south line some 200 miles west of Omaha) has been spread upon the soil, all the agricultural product will not feed the mining population which may reasonably be expected to come hither.

The mineral wealth of the region, there is reason to believe, is greater than has ever been estimated or dreamed of. But the mines are in the mountains, and not on the plains, where the Union Pacific owns 12,000,000 acres of "choice" sage brush and alkali desert, excepting 2,000,000 acres of flat, fertile prairie in Nebraska.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT TO BE JUDGED BY APPEARANCES—THEIR HATRED OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SOUTHSIDE, Va., Monday, July 7, 1873.

Two articles have recently appeared in your paper, headed "Southern Feeling." As they treat the subject in much the same manner as previous articles, written by casual observers and visitors, which in the end have proved detrimental to the South, it would be well to compare them with the views of one who lived among the Southern people till 1864, and returned in 1870, and is now designated by his former associates as a "scalawag."

There is no class so little likely to be judged correctly by appearances as the natives of the South. Having had the name of being the most hospitable and chivalrous of people, they still keep up the appearance to strangers, but gradually turn the cold shoulder when they find he is not with them. Your correspondent, who is traveling through the South to obtain a correct idea of them, will, should he remain a sufficient length of time in one place, find himself called a carpet-bagger, and as such tabooed in respectable society. Buying lands, settling as a farmer, and making their interest his, will make no difference; even should he strictly keep his mouth closed, but vote the Republican ticket, he is as much a carpet-bagger as he who brings only one "change," and that in that convenient article, the carpet-bag.

Politics are rarely mentioned among themselves, their feelings are too deep for utterance; it is only when a carpet-bagger or scalawag crosses their path that they break out. They do not want Northern men among them, and a few are frank enough to acknowledge it, but the majority keep their griefs to themselves and shun the issue.

In conversation with a gentleman well known for his liberal ideas, so much so that he was the Republican's choice to fill an important position, though a thorough Democrat, he remarked that he hoped his right arm might wither if there should ever appear in his heart a drop of sympathy for a Yankee. It might be inferred that the learned gentleman was in wine. Not so. These were his sentiments, and he did not hesitate to express them. That is the feeling which lies deeply buried in the majority of Southern hearts.

Will this feeling die out with this generation? No! This vindictive propensity is as strong in the coming generation as in this. The fathers bring up their children to despise the Government they live under. One of our high-toned gentlemen, speaking to a "Yankee"—as all Northern men are styled here—remarked that when the time did come for them to regain the "lost cause," he had muskets for his boys, and they would know how to use them. The Yankee, very much amused at the absurdity of the remark, invited him to call. "No," said he, "I have never called on a Yankee, nor do I want a Yankee to call on me."

Another, speaking of the late Modoc affair, said, he wished Capt. Jack had 10,000 men, and each man could kill ten Yankees.

All this is very ridiculous, of course, but it shows the true state of feeling existing here. These gentlemen are all men of standing and influence, who, before the war, were wealthy, but now are compelled to work themselves, or starve.

Our ninety-seventh anniversary has just passed uncelebrated, when in former years the day was spent in feasting and merry-making—in fact, away from the towns few thought of its being the Fourth. A prominent politician who, had intended addressing the people and requesting them to show that there was still a connecting link between themselves and their forefathers, at the last moment declined; when it was found that he would not speak, he was asked why. He replied, "It will injure me, and do no good." And this is considered one of the best reconstructed sections in the South.

Coercion is still indulged in, but not to such an extent as immediately subsequent to the Enfranchising act; the Democrats have found it did not pay. Frequent cases of dismissal from employment occur in every exciting campaign for refusing to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Republican Party can gain more adherents by setting forth inducements for Northern people to settle in the South, than by the eloquence of a thousand Websters. Nearly, if not quite, all of those who come here are Democrats. On a rough estimate it will take six months to make a sound Democrat a staunch Republican. Within the following six months he will return North, cursing Democracy and Southern chivalry generally—and by retailing his experience, convert others.

The colored population, as hard-working, peace-loving citizens, challenge the admiration of the world. As laborers they have no equals. With your correspondent, I exclaim, "What a strange, wonderful transition it is!" A race rising from the lowest depths of mental degradation—where the power of thought was its curse—to the height of manhood's estate, conducting themselves in a manner that has gained the respect of all intelligent men, and doing everything in their power to live amicably with their former masters. Are their advances met in the same spirit? For a reply look at any of our leading Democratic journals, which, in this State, and as far as I have been able to judge, in all others through which I have passed, express the true sentiment of the people. For our Fall State election they have already drawn the color line distinctly, and the cry is, "Down with carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers."

What we want is, that those who come here should understand the true situation of the case, and what they will have to contend with; and not after a few years' sojourn return and injure us more by telling the truth than if they had stayed at home.

The resources of this State are everything that could be desired, and easily developed if capital and energy will come with the intention to stick. But let the capitalist be not deluded by the false hope that he will meet with any public spirit; he will be disappointed, and, like his predecessors, return a sadder, but wiser man.

AN HONEST OFFICER DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial yesterday you style Controller Green as "an honest, capable, and faithful public servant;" but that "he makes many enemies by guarding the public Treasury—that is his sole offense;" and that for this reason, "from time to time, a general howl arises from the Press." Now, Sir, as a tax-payer, all this increases my confidence and esteem for the man who so efficiently presides over the Finance Department; and I cheerfully indorse your editorial upon the subject, and am happy to know that there is at least one paper in our City which is fearless, independent, and honest enough to defend an honest official against plunderers. On the 12th day of April last you published a report which, in figures, justifies your editorial of yesterday. That report shows that for five years prior to and including 1871, $3,569,676 45 was paid for City and County advertising under "Ring rule." Green came into power in September, 1871, and for 1872, $145,550 10 was paid only, being a reduction in one year of nearly *one million of dollars!* The subsidized Press, many of which came into existence under "Ring rule," purposely for public plunder, got a law passed in 1872, and $2,112,336 57 amount of claims were presented to the Board of Audit, but only $500,917 17 were allowed, and, as the Controller reported, the amount not paid or allowed was "generally very excessive, some without authority, and some spurious." Now, because the Controller fights these unjust claims, many of the Press occasionally pitch into him, or are very reticent in publishing any facts of his good financial management, and yearly reduction of City and County expenses. Everybody who reads can see this. The Controller and THE TIMES are entitled to the thanks of every

TAX-PAYER.

WHO WILL PAY THE POSTAGE?

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING EXHIBIT—$1,000 PER YEAR FOR POSTAGE ON A CONGRESSMAN'S BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12, 1873.

The table printed herewith gives some curious and very interesting facts touching the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, and the question of the increased pay of members of Congress. It is not to be denied that it puts the pay question in a different aspect from that in which it is generally regarded. With the question of back pay it does not deal, but it bears with much force upon the equity of the increase of pay for the future. The statistics here given show that under the present apportionment of public documents—excluding reports, speeches, printed bills, &c.—printed by order of Congress, the minimum cost to each member of the House for the postage to send them out to his constituents, assuming that they are faithfully distributed, is $1,000 per year. This is, of course, provided the usual number is printed, and as yet there has been no material reduction ordered by Congress. It may be said that the books are not faithfully distributed. The records show that fully three-fourths of the members attend with fidelity to the distribution of their quotas. In the Senate there is scarce an exception. To send one copy each of all books or sets of books like the *Globe*, Census, &c., sets of which are from four to seven volumes, will require one hundred dollars' postage on the annual quota due each member. If, therefore, the demands of constituents continue as heretofore, and Congress does not reduce the number printed, a member will not acquit himself well who does not spend fully $2,000 of his increased pay in disseminating information among his constituents during his term. As an illustration, take the Report on Agriculture. The quota of a member is not less than 250 copies. It costs an average of thirty-eight cents per copy for the postage, so that the total postage on the quota would be $947. Every member is called upon by his constituents for this book. Each member is entitled to twenty-three sets of the Census Report, in five volumes. The postage on each set amounts to $4 10, or $94 30 for the whole, and every copy is in demand. Each member gets twenty-four sets of the *Globe*, a very valuable addition to any political student's library, the postage on which—edition of the Forty-second Congress, seven volumes—is $5 72 per set, or $137 28 for the quota. These facts carry their own suggestions. Either Congress must largely reduce the number and quotas of books it orders printed, or Congressmen must spend their increased pay for postage.

This list, aside from its bearings on this question, is a valuable record for reference. It gives the edition, weight, and rate of postage upon every document now included in the quotas of members of the House of Representatives, and will be carefully laid away by every person who feels interest enough in a public document to ask for it and pay the postage:

Title of Work.	Weight. lbs.	oz.	Price for Mailing.
Agriculture Report, 1864	2	8½	$ 42
Agriculture Report, 1865	2	3	36
Agriculture Report, 1866	2	8	40
Agriculture Report, 1867	1	14	32
Agriculture Report, 1868	2	3	36
Agriculture Report, 1869	2	7	40
Agriculture Report, 1870	2	5½	38
Agriculture Report, 1871	1	14½	32
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1866-67	3	[illegible]	50
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1867-68	2	8½	42
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1868-69	3	5	54
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1869-70	2	6	38
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1870-71	2	[illegible]	40
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1871-72	2	6	38
Ab'd Messages and Doc's, 1872-73	2	8	42
Arizona and Nevada	1	14½	[illegible]
Alabama Claims	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
Arbitration, British Case	8	[illegible]	1 34
British Counter Case	3	5½	58
Census population, first 8 tables, 1870	5	3½	84
Census population and S. &c., 1870	6	12½	1 10
Census vital statistics, 1870	5	13½	94
Census wealth and industry, 1870	6	10½	1 08
Census compendium, 1870	2	10	44
Commerce and navigation, 1865	3	9	60
Commerce and navigation, 1866	2	[illegible]	36
Commerce and navigation, 1867	3	[illegible]	48
Commerce and navigation, 1868	3	10	58
Commerce and navigation, 1869	3	3½	[illegible]
Commerce and navigation, 1870	2	7	40
Commerce and navigation, 1871	2	7	40
Commerce and navigation, 1872	3	6½	56
Coast survey, 1866	4	10½	76
Coast survey, 1867	4	10½	[illegible]
Coast survey, 1868	4	10½	[illegible]
Commercial relations, 1865	2	11	44
Commercial relations, 1866	3	[illegible]	52
Commercial relations, 1867	1	13½	30
Commercial relations, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
Commercial relations, 1869	1	10	28
Commercial relations, 1870	1	11½	25
Commercial relations, 1871	3	4½	54
Congressional Record, 1873	5	2	84
Diseases of cattle	3	1	50
Educational Report of 1870	4	14	80
Educational Report of 1871	2	4½	38
Finance Report, 1866	1	11	28
Finance Report, 1867	1	15	32
Finance Report, 1868	1	15	32
Finance Report, 1869	1	13½	30
Finance Report, 1870	1	11½	28
Finance Report, 1871	1	13½	32
Finance Report, 1872	1	14½	30
Gold Panic Investigation	1	10½	28
Globe, 1st Session, 39th Cong., Part 1	4	14	78
Globe, 1st Session, 39th Cong., Part 2	4	13½	78
Globe, 1st Session, 39th Cong., Part 3	4	13	78
Globe, 1st Session, 39th Cong., Part 4	4	13½	78
Globe, 1st Session, 39th Cong., Part 5	4	11	76
Globe, 2d Session, 39th Cong., Part 1	4	1½	68
Globe, 2d Session, 39th Cong., Part 2	4	1	66
Globe, 2d Session, 39th Cong., Part 3	4	3½	70
Globe, 1st Session, 40th Cong., Part 1	5	12	96
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Part 1	6	[illegible]	96
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Part 2	6	[illegible]	96
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Part 3	6	[illegible]	96
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Part 4	6	[illegible]	96
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Part 5	6	3½	1 00
Globe, 2d Session, 40th Cong., Sup.	2	12½	46
Globe, 3d Session, 40th Cong., Part 1	4	4½	70
Globe, 3d Session, 40th Cong., Part 2	4	3½	68
Globe, 3d Session, 40th Cong., Part 3	4	5	70
Globe, 1st Session, 41st Cong., Part 1	4	7½	72
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 1	5	10½	92
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 2	5	11	92
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 3	5	8½	90
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 4	5	10	90
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 5	5	10	90
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 6	5	11	92
Globe, 2d Session, 41st Cong., Part 7	4	[illegible]	84
Globe, 3d Session, 41st Cong., Part 1	4	13	78
Globe, 3d Session, 41st Cong., Part 2	4	14½	80
Globe, 3d Session, 41st Cong., Part 3	4	14	[illegible]
Globe, 1st Session, 42d Cong., Part 1 & 2	7	2½	1 16
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 1	4	5	70
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 2	4	4	70
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 3	4	4½	70
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 4	4	4½	70
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 5	4	6	70
Globe, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Part 6	4	4½	70
Globes, 2d Session, 42d Cong., Index	2	2	36
Globe, 3d Session, 42d Cong., Part 1	4	5	70
Globe, 3d Session, 42d Cong., Part 2	4	5½	70
Globe, 3d Session, 42d Cong., Part 3	4	5	70
Hayden's Survey, 1870	1	11	28
Hayden's Survey, 1871	1	15	32
Internal Revenue Report, 1866	1	6½	24
Internal Revenue Report, 1867	1	6½	24
Internal Revenue Report, 1868	1	6½	[illegible]
Immigration, 1871	1		16
International Crime	1	15½	30
Indian Affairs, 1871		14	14
Jenkes' Civil Service	1	1	18
Kuklux Report, No. 1	2		32
Kuklux Testimony, No. 2	1	15½	32
Kuklux Testimony, Nos. 3, 4, 5	6	10½	1 08
Kuklux Testimony, Nos. 6, 7	6	[illegible]	96
Kuklux Testimony, Nos. 8, 9, 10	6	10	1 00
Kuklux Testimony, Nos. 11, 12	4	[illegible]	64
Kuklux Testimony, No. 13	1	8½	24
Land Office Report, 1866	1	1½	18
Land Office Report, 1867	1	9½	26
Land Office Report, abridged, 1867	1	3½	20
Land Office Report, 1868	1	10½	28
Land Office Report, 1869	1	10½	28
Land Office Report, 1870	1	11	30
Land Office Report, 1871	1	4	20
Mineral Resources, 1866	1	4	20
Mineral Resources, 1867	1	4	20
Mineral Resources, 1868	2	6	38
Mineral Resources, 1869	1	[illegible]	18
Mineral Resources, 1870	1	7½	32
Mineral Resources, 1871	1	15	30
Mineral Resources, 1872	1	15	24
Memphis Riots	1	7½	32
Mechanical Report, 1868	11		1 76
Mechanical Report, 1869	7	5	1 18
Medical and Surgical History of the War. Part I	8	8½	1 38
Medical and Surgical History of the War. Part II	10	11½	1 72
New-York Custom-house Frauds	7	7	1 20
New-York Election Frauds	3	3	52
Paraguay Investigation	1	5	22
Penitentiary Congress, 1872	1	11½	28
Poland Report, C. M., 1873	1	[illegible]	30
Report Com. on Reconstruction	2	12	44
Report Postmaster General, 1867-8		14½	16
Report Postmaster General, 1868-9	1	[illegible]	20
Report Secretary of War, 1866-7	2	13½	42
Report Secretary of War, 1867-8	5	2	[illegible]
Report Secretary of War, 1868-9	6	14	1 10
Report Secretary of War, 1869-70	3	15½	64
Report Secretary of War, 1870-1	3	4	54
Report Secretary of War, 1871-2	4	12	76
Report Secretary of War, 1872-3	12	13½	2 16
Report Secretary of Navy, 1866-7	1	7½	24
Report Secretary of Navy, 1867-8	1	1	18
Report Secretary of Navy, 1868-9		14	14
Report Secretary of Navy and P. O. D., 1869-70	1	8	24
Report Secretary of Navy and P. O. D., 1870-1	1	5½	22
Report Secretary of Navy and P. O. D., 1871-2	1	12½	30
Report Secretary of Navy, 1872-3		13½	14
Report Secretary of State, 1866-7	7	5	1 18
Report Secretary of State, 1867-8	4	15	80
Report Secretary of State, 1868-9	5	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Report Secretary of State, 1870-1	1	15	30
Report Secretary of State, 1871-2	2	11½	40
Report Secretary of State, 1872-3	2	3½	44
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1866-7	2	7½	[illegible]
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1867-8	3	8	54
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1868-9	2	12	44
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1869-70	3	8½	58
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1870-71	5	[illegible]	80
Report of Secretary of Interior, 1871-72	5	14	94
Smithsonian Report, 1869	1	9½	26
Smithsonian Report, 1870	1	11	28
Smithsonian Report, 1871	1	8½	26
Solar Eclipse	2	6	38
Tehuantepec Ship Canal	3	12½	62
Treaties and Conventions since 1770	2	12	44
Wilson's Report, C. M., 1873	1	8	24
Covode Eulogies		8	8
Stevens Eulogies		9½	10
Fessenden Eulogies	1	1½	18
Davis Eulogies		14	14
Directory		7	8
Laws 3d Ses. 40th Congress and 1st Ses. 41st Congress		16½	18
Laws 2d Ses. 41st Congress		21	22
Laws 3d Ses. 41st Congress and 1st Ses. 42d Congress		16	16
Laws 2d Ses. 42d Congress		23½	24
Laws 3d [illegible] Congress		19	20
Pension Laws		1	2
Leased on Trade		2½	4
Weeks' Report, 1869		6	6
Postal Telegraph		7½	8
Postal Code		3	4
Civil Service		1½	2
National Agricultural Convention		4½	6
President's Message		6½	8
New-York Custom-house Report		7	8
Internal Revenue		11	12

SEA CLIFF GROVE.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE CAMP-MEETING—LAST SUNDAY'S SCENES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF GROVE, LONG ISLAND, }
Sunday, July 13, 1873. }

The Sea Cliff Grove camp-meeting is rapidly drawing to an end, and will close to-morrow night. The work of the faithful has gone on night and day with vigor and without interruption, but the results have not been equal to the general expectation.

After the opening of the meeting, there was a noticeable lack of fervor for a time among the attendants, but latterly everybody has been full of enthusiasm. Most of the visitors who came from New-York and Brooklyn to spend one day, intending to return in the evening, have been disappointed in finding only a few hours left them after getting here, instead of a whole day. The morning boat arrives a little after 11 o'clock, and returns at 2:30 in the afternoon. The steamer makes only two trips a day each way, leaving here at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and the present arrangement could certainly be improved upon. Last Saturday was, in a measure, regarded as a day of rest and preparation for the Sabbath, and the regular services were not attended with crowds until evening. Then a large congregation filled the Tabernacle, for our population was increased considerably during the day. New faces mingled with the throng, and strange voices joined in the devotions. The services continued until after 10, and as prayer succeeded hymn, and exhortation followed prayer, the cries of "Hallelujah," "Praise the Lord," "Glory to God," "Amen," resounded from all parts of the large Tabernacle, and men moaned and women swayed and rubbed their hands for joy. To use the language of one of the preachers, whose fervency was as remarkable as his figures of speech, the concentrated essence of God's glory rested like a blanket over the place. The laws of gravitation seemed changed, all the attraction was heavenward. The sanctified were obliged to hold on to the benches to avert an immediate translation into the regions of bliss. As the services proceeded, many of the brothers advanced toward the pulpit and grouped themselves together, joining in all the exercises with a united effort to move the indifferent ones. Most of the members of this band of brothers were men well advanced in years and prominent in the church, and their earnest prayers for the young moved their hearers. Some of the neighboring people, having wound up the week's labor, were also in attendance, and helped to give character to this meeting and make it more like an old-fashioned camp-meeting service than any so far held. And yet, at this very meeting, as well as others, some young people in attendance were not only unmoved, but I fear their thoughts ran upon worldly things. Some young girls, anxious for a little innocent flirtation, deported themselves in a manner calculated to disturb the worshippers, while their callow admirers appeared to worship the disturbers. Yet, though all who have taken up their residence here did not attend, the fervor ran higher than at any previous gathering. The earlier part of the day had been spent in lounging in the tents, bathing, boating or straying among the trees and gazing at the pretty scenery from the higher cliffs. From a bluff in front of the hotel there is a splendid view of the surrounding country. In front lies the unrippled water of the Sound, dotted with a few white sails. Opposite is a continuous range of low hills, with a dense wood rising like a black cloud against the horizon. Little white cottages peep out on either side. Here the land is all varied, and the more beautiful for its variety. It is nowhere perfectly flat. Beside a steep bluff, with wooded front and bare crown, you see a deep ravine, then another cliff, more gentle in its slope, part bare and part in shade, and then a glen. Here is a little open plateau, just the spot for the cottage perched there; near it is a sloping meadow, and as the eye travels from one point to another there is always something new in the panoramic changes of the place. We have had delightful weather throughout—fine warm days, never too warm, gorgeous sunsets, cool evenings, and bright moonlight nights. More tents have been erected, but all are not occupied. Those that have their tenants look pretty at all times, but especially so at night, when the smoke of their little camp-fires curls upward through the trees, and their lights glimmer faintly. Nearly everybody I met on the grounds talked religion on Saturday evening, and hummed the praises of the Lord. But two loud voices discussing other matters fell on my ear when returning to my quarters for the night. The speakers were waiters at the restaurant attached to the hotel. "I don't want to work for — dollars a month, here, Sam," said one; "You can't make nothing." The other responded, "Yes, I know how dat is; tain't like Long Branch, or Saratoga; you don't get much from dese people." The aforesaid restaurant, the only one in the place, while affording fair accommodation needs some superintendence. Rarely does one find the meat there cooked properly; there is almost invariably a delay in getting each meal ready, and the waiters are slow and dull. In the Sea Cliff Hotel, which is owned and managed by the association, I happen to occupy a room in an unfinished portion where only a partition separates the apartments, and my nearest neighbor is a robust penitent. The fervor of the last few days has taken entire possession of him. I can now say for a truth, learned from sad experience, that a strong man in the agonies of repentance will disturb the soundest sleeper. Sunday's services commenced with a "Love Feast" at 9 in the morning. The testimony was of a character to gratify the most ardent devotees. It evinced a great advance in holiness if it were to be implicitly trusted, but did not show many conversions. The farmers of the vicinity continued to arrive until about noon, when a long string of wagons stretched out on either side of the Tabernacle. They added a good deal to the congregation present at the first preaching service. Then the Tabernacle, which is supposed to hold about 5,000 people, was nearly half filled. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Haven, the Secretary of the Methodist Educational Society. Speaking in justification of the uses of the camp-meeting, he said that the good people who had a city's health to guard did not usually permit the wretched tenants who occupy noisome tenements to remain in the filth which in their ignorance of the laws of health they allowed to accumulate about them, but purified and cleansed the offending premises. Even so, it was the duty of those upon whom had been shed the light of the Christian religion to do their part to rescue the blinded sinner from his life of sin. In the afternoon Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor, of Hempstead, preached to a rather larger congregation, and Rev. Dr. King, of New-York, filled the pulpit in the evening. Dr. King was not so fortunate in having a very large attendance, for the air was very cool, and the high wind swept through the Tabernacle and chilled the congregation, driving many away. It is estimated that about 8,000 will have visited the grove by the close of the meeting. So far everything has been orderly and quiet, no one having dared to intrude upon the privacy of the place. The police wear a subdued look, novel to them. The colored people have held a few meetings, but they have not been largely attended, though there was great earnestness exhibited by those present. It is said that there would have been a much larger attendance, but the country people are now very busy with their harvesting, and will not give that up, even for the delights of religion.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MINISTER.

The appointment of Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana, as United States Minister to Central America seems to be well received by New-Orleans papers of both political parties. The *Republican* speaks highly of him, and the *Times* says: "No man in the country seems more fully alive to the importance of this mission, and of a surety no one has given it a more careful study, but a brief conversation with the new Minister yesterday offered convincing proof that in this, as in every other undertaking, the prosperity we hope to achieve will be acquired as much by our own exertions as through any efforts of the Government. In a recent conversation with Col. Williamson, Gen. Grant, in reviewing our situation, closed his remarks with the pointed observation, 'What your people want is prosperity.' This is not merely a question of politics. Their trade must be rebuilt, they require something to do, and depend upon it, all the influence of the Government will be devoted to the furtherance of that end.'"

A SCENE AT FORT KLAMATH.

CAPT. JACK UNBENDS HIS DIGNITY AND WEEPS—THE MODOCS PERSIST IN IMPLICATING THE KLAMATHS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Monday, June 30, 1873.

Two days ago there was quite a scene enacted at this place, or rather there were two scenes, which were induced by the presence of Gen. Davis in the stockade where the Modocs are confined. The Modocs, undoubtedly, entertain the idea that it is necessary to prove that the Klamaths had sympathy for them, promised them assistance, and actually did render them valuable assistance. The story was cooked up at Boyle's Camp, and repeated by Capt. Jack, that old Sconches brought him favorable messages from Allen David, head chief of the Klamaths. At that time Allen David was a long way off, and Jack did not expect to be brought so soon to the Klamath reservation. I gave in my last, particulars of the interview of old Chief Sconches and Allen David with Gen. Davis, when they stated their own record, and asked to have Capt. Jack brought to face them. Also how Capt. Jack manufactured another story on the spot, and neither mentioned old Sconches, nor maintained that Allen David had really sent him any reliable messages. The fact that Capt. Jack was an unmitigated liar was so apparent, that whites and Indians present were disgusted, and it was generally conceded that the Modoc case had fallen to the ground, and that old Sconches and Allen David came out of the trial unscathed.

Jack said nothing about any other aid given or promised the Modocs by the Klamaths during the war, but it seems that his friends were determined to make out a case somehow or other, and when Gen. Davis was approached first by Ellen, (wife of that terrible Indian the Modocs blame so much now that he is dead, and who bore in life the euphonious name of "Ellen's man,") she alluded to the subject, and asserted the truth of the report; and afterward Scarface Charley came up and commenced insisting that the denial of Allen David was a lie. He said the Klamath scouts in the battle of Jan. 17 called to them on the field of battle and said they were not firing at the Modocs, but over them; and Charley asserts that neither party of Indians did fire at the other. He also says the Klamaths came into the Modoc camp with friendly messages, asserting that their hearts were with the Modocs, and they were not fighting against them. He said the Klamaths gave them a great deal of ammunition, and that Link River John, one of the Klamaths, freely gave the Modocs his gun and revolver. While Scar Face made these statements Boston Charley and other Indians, including Jack's sister Mary, eagerly stood around corroborating them.

Of course, there is not a great deal of confidence to be placed in these statements. All the assertions of the Modocs upon points they construe to be in any way necessary or useful to their defense have been found to be as unscrupulous as possible, and no lie is too big for them to tell and stick to until proved false, or until they can invent a better one.

Now for the truth of the Modoc statements above given. It is conceded that there were possibly a few of the Klamath scouts that were unreliable—not that they wanted to make war on the whites, but that they felt sympathy for the Modocs as friends and relatives, and may have let that interfere with their duty. Nothing of the kind is proven, but those who had charge of them suspected it. Link River John went to secure one of Capt. Jack's horses that was loose on the day of the fight, and came back without horse and minus his arms. His story was that the Modocs surrounded him as he was getting away with the horse and made him disarm, and then let him go. His story was not fully believed, and there may be some truth in the Modoc version. That the Klamath scouts as a body were reliable, and did excellent service while in the field, is asserted by those in charge of them. The dereliction is charged upon a few only who were with Bernard's command, and not with Capt. Applegate. There was no charge made by Scar Face or any of the others, that the chiefs Allen David or Sconches of Yainax, in any way knew of or were responsible for these acts.

The charge strikes me as a make-shift of the Modocs to serve their turn. They are adepts at twisting and turning everything adroitly that can be made use of in their own interest. An Indian has wonderful quickness at taking in the points of a case and making a plausible show of his own side.

The other scene took place immediately afterward, and was of a very different nature. Gen. Davis had invited several of the officers' ladies to take a look at the captives, and they accompanied him to the stockade where the bulk of the tribe—including all the men who are not in close confinement, and all of the women and children—are confined. While there he ordered that those in close confinement should be permitted to enjoy more freedom for an hour in company with their wives, children, and friends. Soon after, Capt. Jack, Sconches John and the rest were brought into the stockade. The ladies, with that grace and kindness of heart that so well becomes them, were endeavoring to cheer some of the low-spirited captives, and talking pleasantly to the little children. Some of the Modoc women speak English well enough to be understood, and conversed with them brokenly.

Confinement goes very hardly with an Indian, and Capt. Jack has suffered much since his imprisonment. He is thin in flesh and haggard in appearance. No doubt he was especially discomfited at the result of his interview with the chiefs, old Sconches and Allen David, a few days before. He had been proved a liar there under very mortifying circumstances, and may have felt that his case was weakened thereby. When he came into this last Modoc stronghold, when the Modoc nation were penned like sheep, and kept under vigilant guard, it is not unlikely that the situation was presented to his mind in a very vivid light. He had been a chief, had magnified his office, and had filled it with all possible dignity. He had dictated terms to the whites as long as they chose to parley with him, and when they came in force, he had waged war with such success as the world had never before known.

I imagine that the past swept through his mind. He remembered that the treachery of part of his people had betrayed him to death, and that his cherished dream of retaining his birthplace and the home of his fathers on Lost River was ended forever. Here were his people captive, and he in chains, and they were objects of sympathy for the hated white man. No doubt, too, the kind words, and sympathetic looks, and tones of the Boston women were something beyond his ideas; and he sat for a while following the movements of Gen. Davis with an eager, pleading look that had in it something that was untranslatable, that may have been half wonderment, that they who were to judge and condemn him should show such sympathy and kindness, and there must have been a questioning of the justice of that mystery of Providence that made him an Indian, wild and untutored and gave such gifts, such wealth and such wonderful power to the white man. The fountains of his soul opened at these impressions and remembrances, and tears coursed down the cheek of the Modoc chief who will live in history as the General of the lava beds. His two wives wept bitterly; old men, women, and children joined in the wail. Jack's sister, Mary, sobbed and cried with loud-voiced grief, and the lady visitors lent their tears at the sorrows of womanhood—so true it is that "a touch of nature makes the world akin." The General himself has a sympathetic nature, and though quick and impatient as a soldier, does not lack appreciation of the finest feelings of our nature. I tell the story as he told it to me.

Sconches John was made of sterner stuff, and looked on with an expressionless face, the picture of Indian stoicism. Scar Face might have been made of bronze for all the emotion he showed, but he had not been separated from his family so long and under such circumstances as Capt. Jack, and I doubt if he has such a pretty wife as Lizzie, Jack's favorite, to make life enjoyable.

So Jack, the famous Modoc chief, has completely wilted, and not only has broken down, but has wept like a woman. It is not easy to see where has been the source of his power over his people. It was greatly his policy and diplomacy, much in his pride of appearance, and something in his success in acquiring wealth. As a gambler he was successful, and he is said to have always acquired property easily. It is also said that he had such rare powers of oratory that his tribe were led away by his eloquence. All these combined made him available, and the politicians of the tribe made him chief because they had influence enough to guide him and were afraid of each other.

A military commission of five has at last been appointed to try the Modocs, and the Judge Advocate, Major Curtis, will be busy the present week getting up the cases and sending for witnesses. Next week we may look for the opening of the court and the commencement of the trials. Lieut. Col. Elliott, of San Francisco, is the only officer present from abroad. Capt. Mendenhall, Capt. Pollock, Capt. Hasbrouck, and Lieut. Kingsbury were with the troops in service. There is no doubt that Gen. Davis would have given them a short shrift and a strong rope if he had been left alone two days, and his conduct would have received the approbation of all I have heard mention it, and I have heard no officer or citizen dissent from it. He would have satisfied himself entirely of their guilt, of course, and only have hung those who were guilty beyond a doubt. That would have left the army free, and have saved expense, and those who found themselves at the end of the Modoc campaign in an inhospitable country, in deserts, sands, and only impure water to drink, could not take the same view that seems to be taken by the authorities and the friends par excellence of the peace policy. Is it not slightly paradoxical that many of the very ones who object to summary punishment, as Gen. Davis intended, do not hesitate to say that he would have done as well to have taken no prisoners, but to have shot the Modoc men as fast as found?

Looking at the matter calmly, all reasonable men must acknowledge that the leaders should have a formal trial, that is if we are to treat the Indian race as amenable to civilized rules and laws. Gen. Davis' course would have been much preferable to that "utter extermination," of which we have been hearing so much.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE M'CABE HOMICIDE—A CHARGE OF MURDER DISMISSED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John McCabe, Jr., and John McCabe, Sr., father and son, indicted for the murder of Mary McCabe, the wife and mother, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. James Jackson, the colored man charged with killing Caroline Gibson, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree. Joseph Engel, who a few days since pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years in State Prison, was again brought up, and, in view of mitigating circumstances, had his sentence reduced to two years in the Penitentiary. Edward Fairbrother, alias Macready, who proclaimed himself a medical doctor, and a graduate of King's College, England, charged with the larceny of clothing and jewelry valued at $79, the property of Charles E. Pierce, No. 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, with whom he had boarded for a few days, pleaded guilty to an attempt on Friday last, and, having related a plausible tale, from which it appeared that he had been the victim of sharpers, and was anxious to return home, Judge Sutherland remanded him, in order to inquire into the matter. On being brought up yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins informed the Court that he had discovered Fairbrother to be an ingenious swindler, whereupon he was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. John Sharkey, the idiotic boy who assaulted his brother-in-law, James Curtin, with an ax, was committed to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. Ann Smith, charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $83, the property of Ann O'Reilly, No. 113 Baxter-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years. George Hilbrand, charged with stealing property valued at $15 from Frederick Wasser, No. 52 Nassau-street, on the 17th of June, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas Rogers, jointly indicted with Wm. H. Wilson, for breaking into the premises No. 308 Third-avenue on the 31st of June, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $333, the property of Mary Santurio, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Catherine Clarke, a domestic, charged with having on the 25th of May, while in the service of Mrs. Fredrica Reeper, No. 274 Sixth-avenue, stolen a quantity of silks and velvets valued at $877, was found guilty and sent to the State Prison for one year. Michael Twomey and John Feeny were found guilty of stealing a watch from the person of Hugh O'Hara, No. 373 Pearl-street, at the junction of Chatham and Division streets, on the night of the 30th June, and were each sent to State Prison for five years. The greater part of the day was occupied in the trial of Jas. Fitzpatrick and John Lynn, charged with robbery in the first degree, committed on the person of Anthony Eaton, of Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, who was beaten and robbed on Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, by a gang of [illegible] from Eleventh-avenue, to which the prisoners belonged. The evidence went to show that, on the evening of the 21st November, 1872, Mr. Eaton was attacked by two of the gang, who struck him on the head and rendered him insensible. One of them seized the valise of the prostrate man, containing a quantity of clothing, while the other robbed him of $8 which he had on his person. The occurrence was witnessed by Officer Donnelly, [illegible] of the fact, and immediately afterward Lynn was arrested, having in his possession the valise subsequently identified as that of Mr. Eaton. Lynn dropped the valise, which was at once picked up by the other prisoner, Fitzpatrick, who ran off and was subsequently arrested. Mr. Eaton was severely injured, and died shortly after, but a coroner's jury found that he died of pneumonia, and not from violence received on the night of the robbery. Lynn was identified by Mr. Eaton, in Bellevue Hospital, as one of the men who robbed him. In view of the evidence, the more serious charge of murder against the prisoners was abandoned, and they were indicted for robbery in the first degree. The jury found them guilty of grand larceny, and they were each sentenced to five years in State Prison. Bernard and Peter Foley, charged with burglary and stealing clothing valued at $250, the property of Catharine Keeley, No. 194 Mott-street, on the 20th June, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for two years. Bernard Galloly, indicted for stabbing Henry Gross, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

The following figures show the amount of business transacted in the Court of General Sessions, by Assistant District Attorneys H. Russell and Rollins, for the past six months, as contrasted with the corresponding period in 1872, under the Tammany administration. The record of District Attorney Phelps during the same period, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, also shows an immense amount of labor in the cause of law and order.

GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

1872.	Verdict.	Confession.	Acquittal.	1873.	Verdict.	Confession.	Acquittal.
January	15	13	20	January	26	78	21
February	9	21	10	February	17	37	20
March	16	35	27	March	23	121	29
April	26	83	34	April	24	56	21
May	23	56	28	May	36	57	19
June	35	50	23	June	22	116	25
	124	308	140		151	325	147
			308				325
			124				151
Total			572	Total			821

Number of indictments filed first six months in 1872, 964; first six months in 1873, 1,148.

Number of prisoners sent to State Prison in 1872—213 males, 14 females; to Penitentiary—112 males, 15 females. Total, 325 males, 29 females.

Number of prisoners sent to State Prison in 1873—224 males, 20 females; to Penitentiary—335 males, 16 females. Total, 559 males, 36 females.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, from Dec. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873:

Sent to State Prison, 63; to Penitentiary, 25. Verdict, 21; confession, 74; acquittal, 15.

The following is a list of some of the higher criminals in Oyer and Terminer during the period mentioned: Michael Nixon, executed; George Sheffin, convicted for murder in the second degree, sentenced to State Prison for life; Robert S. Buckley, murder in the second degree, State Prison for life; John Fitzgibbons, manslaughter, first degree, State Prison for life; Marshall Magruder, assault with intent to kill, State Prison ten years; John Coughlin, John Green, and James McCord, robbery in the first degree, State Prison fifteen years; Arthur Quinn, murder, second degree, State Prison fifteen years; Edward S. Stokes, sentenced to be executed Feb. 28; Edward Kerrigan, manslaughter, first degree, State Prison ten years; Dr. Edward M. Brown, (who died in State Prison,) assault with intent to kill, State Prison ten years; Thomas Sproul, robbery, first degree, State Prison fifteen years; Frank H. Walworth, murder, second degree, State Prison for life. In addition to these cases the trial of George Francis Train occupied four days; Tweed's eighteen, and John Scannell's twenty-one days.

GERMAN EMIGRANT HOME.

The Lutheran Emigrant Home Association of New-York has purchased a house in State-street, fronting on Castle Garden, in which to establish a German Emigrant Home. The house, which cost $30,000, is admirably suited for the purposes for which it is intended, and the association intend making every arrangement to provide for the wants and comforts of the emigrants. The idea, which has been thus successfully carried out, has long been entertained and favorably spoken of, and, with the help of some generous German citizens, the Home will shortly be opened for the reception of emigrants. There is a mortgage on the house for $15,000, which, it is hoped, will soon be cleared off. The report of the treasurer shows the total receipts up to April 22, 1874, to be $39,490 90; disbursements to same period, $31,211 82, leaving a balance in hand of $8,280 08. Rev. W. Berkemeier is the agent of the association.

VICE ON A PEDESTAL.

MEN AND MANNERS IN MODERN FRANCE.

Correspondence (July 1) of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some months ago a silly young gentleman in this city tried to kill himself for a woman who was certainly not worth the knife he bought for his self-destruction. The event made a noise; the person in question was interviewed by representatives of the Press, among others by the correspondent of one of your London contemporaries; and M. Léon Renault, our Prefect of Police, exiled her as a public nuisance, which was the best thing he could do. Recently, decent people have had a sort of revanche on the demi-monde by one of the most prominent members of that body committing suicide, the difference between her case and young M. Duval's being that the latter failed in his object, whereas she succeeded. The affair was as dramatic as any hunter of scandalous horrors could desire. After flaunting her diamonds, horses, and painted features in the face of gaping Paris for a dozen years or so, the woman, who was a Spaniard, fell in love with a nobleman and endeavored to break off a marriage which his family had arranged for him. Baffled in this attempt, she swore to destroy herself, and after a stormy scene in a cab which had driven the happy couple from a restaurant, she rushed up to her rooms and flung herself off the balcony on to the pavement below, while her [illegible] lover was engaged in paying the coachman. It was thought at first that she had lost her balance by accident; but the fact has been incontrovertibly proved since that she perished by *felo de se*. The occurrence has been a great boon to sight-seers, who have gone in crowds ever since to stare at the identical spot on the pavement where the catastrophe occurred; and all the journals in Paris which plume themselves on being well informed have been treating us to the minutest biographical details concerning her whom it now appears the fashion to call "Cette pauvre Pepita Sanchez." But this is not all, for yesterday and to-day the sale rooms of the Hôtel Drouot have been choked to overflowing with eager ladies of all ranks and ages, who have been pushing, straining, and gasping with all the mania of morbid curiosity to see the dead woman's wardrobe, jewelry, and furniture. And meanwhile the graver newspapers are talking about the regeneration of public morals.

I must apologize for intruding this matter on you, but France must be judged from her social as well as her political aspects; and I can assure you that it was impossible to see the treble lines of barouches and broughams which have been flocking up all the avenues to the Rue Drouot these two days without wondering whether Paris has not become a plague-spot which nothing can ever cure. Passing Rue Rossini, yesterday, toward 4, I thought there must be a concert at the opera, so great was the crush; but a French acquaintance came pelting along, who assured me I ought to go and see what "tout Paris" would be chatting about for the next nine days; so I went, and returned instructed if not improved by my visit. Of the 400 or 500 ladies I may have seen in the course of a two hours' inspection—and many of these ladies were wives of Deputies and of former Ministers—I heard not one utter a word that could be construed into disgust or censure. Wistful envy seemed to be the predominant feeling. The visitors looked with yearning eyes at the laces and trinkets, the furs, plate, china, books, and pictures, and the dresses (of which it seems there were 187) excited more murmurs of admiration than I have ever seen bestowed on historical relics. Novelists, statesmen, artists and officers, journalists and stockbrokers, were flitting about the crowd, and it was a standing joke, much relished, for men to ask each other how much they had respectively contributed to the treasures heaped around. The object that fascinated me most, however, was a white silk flag with a red cross, which had hung from Mlle. Pepita's window during the siege as a proof that she was keeping an ambulance, for this recalled to me a discussion I had with some Frenchmen three years ago, while the Prussians were marching on Paris. Subscriptions were then afoot everywhere for the relief of the wounded, and everybody who could afford it was opening an ambulance. One day a Frenchman told me with genuine emotion that a subscription had been organized among the frequenters of Mabille and the Casino, and that a dozen of the richest heroines of the demi-monde had converted their [illegible] into hospitals [illegible] to act as nurses. He thought it sublime, [illegible] and I could not help saying [illegible] going to let your officers and soldiers be tended with [illegible] He could see no impropriety in the thing, and appeared to consider my question quite a strange one; but I do not wonder at it after hearing with what [illegible] with which Mlle. Pepita [illegible] the convalescence of the officers who were sent to her. One would have thought that this trait redeemed the woman's whole life instead of casting an odious slur on the authorities who allowed brave men to be quartered on a person of her calling [illegible] to honest matrons [illegible] and I think [illegible] of France could have been offered than this sale-room, where so-called virtuous women mixed with distinguished men in worshiping the wealth of a being whose trade has no name in any speakable language. For this is emphatically what is to be the [illegible] of a state of things that has always existed. Frenchmen were ever [illegible] but they formerly possessed a delicate [illegible] clearly-marked line between the things that men and women of honor could and could not do. The Duke de Richelieu, being at the Théâtre Français one night, was called [illegible] of the audience who had [illegible] was [illegible] he made answer to [illegible] next morning a royal order [illegible] with the significant injunction that she had best mind her behavior for the future. Again, in 1782, the Marquis d'Aurillac, being hunted for his life, took refuge in a strange house, and was disguised in a suit of common clothes by a woman who was unknown to him. When his pursuers had tracked him and were pounding at the door, the woman said, "I will pass you off as my brother; they won't recognize you." But the Marquis asked, "Tell me first who you are." And when the woman had given her name, he thanked her civilly for her offer, but gave himself up. It would be curious to know what M. de Richelieu and d'Aurillac would say, if they came back to life and heard a modern Frenchman's views on social ethics; it is probable that they would think their countrymen had lost that fine virtue—chivalry—which once made them conspicuous among nations. What is the moral that a respectable woman can draw from exhibitions like that at the Rue Drouot? There was a time when all the property left by creatures like Mlle. Sanchez's position was seized by the police, and sold to defray the expense of keeping less fortunate fallen women in prison or in hospital; but nowadays this property is not only shown publicly to encourage "virtue living in a garret," but it seems there are people who wrangle over this heritage which is being disposed of by the hammer; and if rumor speaks truly Mlle. Sanchez has left substantial bequests to one or two gentlemen occupying fine positions in the world's esteem. I do not think it necessary to prolong these remarks, which will suggest reflections enough to those who may picture France as drawing useful and reliable lessons from her disasters. It is sufficient to say that the sight which "tout Paris" has been flocking to see is more discreditable to the national honor than many series of defeats.

GERMANO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The *Opinione*, referring to the reports of an alliance between Germany and Italy, says that, although no treaty has been actually signed in that sense, the credit which has been given to these reports may be easily accounted for by "the harmony of ideas and sentiments which naturally exists between two Powers who have common political interests to defend." "Neither Germany nor Italy," it continues, "has given occasion for the suspicion that they have any ambitious designs, or that they wish for anything else than the maintenance of peace and of friendly relations with France. The latter Power must also seek to establish its foreign relations on a friendly footing, and to avoid all that might interrupt her in the difficult task of recruiting her strength." "The ultimate policy of the clerical party does not deserve the approval of the nation, and the Government will one day be forced either to part from it or fall with it. So far as international politics are concerned, however, the situation is still far from settled; we are advancing in the dark and on uncertain ground, in a country where the Government may be changed at any moment, an unexpected decision might be arrived at on some foreign question, and we should prepare ourselves for every emergency of this kind. Between Italy and Germany there exists a natural alliance, arising from the community of interests, from the identity of the cause which each power defends; and neither protocols nor formal ratifications are needed to 'cement' such an alliance as ours. We have both the policy of the clericals; we have the same friends and comrades and the same enemies. This alliance, instead of endangering the peace of Europe, defends it by checking the elements of disturbance and disorder, and we believe it to be as secure as if it had been sealed by a solemn treaty." In an article in the *Diritto* on the same subject the writer admits that there is a community of interests between Italy and Germany, but he thinks that this alliance which should be the natural fruit of this state of things will not have any real existence unless the two Powers act in common on all important questions. "We do not see how Italy and Germany can be allied so long as Italy will continue to act toward the Pope, who is the bitter enemy of both Powers and the most faithful ally of France, in a manner totally opposed to the policy of the Cabinet of Berlin. Nor can we understand how Germany can reckon a serious co-operation of Italy when, while she is herself occupied in strengthening and completing her military force in every way, Italy is constantly postponing even the most necessary reforms on grounds of petty economy."

NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Times.

There is an improvement in the appearance and spirit of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of late, as marked as the lamentable decline of character on the part of the *Tribune*—if, indeed, the latter may now be said to have any character.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is to-day second to no paper in the land, and it undoubtedly wields a greater influence than any other two papers in the country. Recently it has added largely to its mechanical facilities, at an expense of $150,000, and it claims to have the most complete newspaper establishment in the United States. It is an honest, fearless, and able journal, and its signal success is well earned.

From the Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in its new suit, is one of the handsomest papers published in the United States. It is a pleasure to read its clear and perfect print. Ranking in ability and enterprise as one of the leading papers of New-York, its fine appearance places it in advance of the other great dailies of the City in respect to mechanical execution.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appeared yesterday in a new dress. THE TIMES is one of our very best exchanges—a thorough Republican journal, independent in its criticisms and fearless in its denunciations of wrong. Its extraordinary progress, prosperity and enterprise, has made it one of the most popular newspapers of the day.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made its appearance in a beautiful dress. THE TIMES fully deserves the great prosperity which it evidently enjoys. Besides being bold, able, high-toned, and admirably conducted, it is the only pronounced Republican paper among the leading dailies of New-York, and as such deserves the warmest sympathies of Republicans everywhere.

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.

THE Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal truthfully says of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Its editorial page was never more ably filled. Intelligent and brilliant, yet manly, direct, and plain-spoken, in sympathy with the enlightened thought of the day, yet conservative as to revolutionary ideas, it is the trusty organ of the people, and will have its reward."

As the net profits of the TIMES last year, notwithstanding the unusually heavy expenses of the Presidential contest in which it did such yeoman's work, were over $400,000, giving a net dividend of twenty per cent. on its $2,000,000 of stock, we think the TIMES is getting its reward already. It deserves it all twice told, if for nothing but the lesson it has taught the New-York public that honesty is the best policy.

From the Cattaraugus Little Valley (N. Y.) Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has put on a new dress, which is an improvement even to its former attractive appearance. THE TIMES is doing a flourishing business and we are glad of it. It is a good paper and has rendered invaluable service in the cause of reform. In addition to its new dress, other improvements have been made in THE TIMES establishment, in all amounting to $150,000. A new Walter press has been put in, which prints from a continuous roll of paper at the rate of 12,000 copies per hour, and the result is that THE TIMES has later City news, and is delivered as early as any metropolitan journal.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just completed extensive improvements at a cost of $150,000, and now comes to us in a new dress, presenting decidedly the finest appearance of any journal in the land. THE TIMES is the leading Republican paper of the nation, and by its independent, fearless course in denouncing fraud and corruption, whenever found—whether within the ranks of the opposition or its own party, it has gained a reputation which money cannot purchase, and which enables it now to expend the enormous sum heretofore mentioned. THE TIMES is a living illustration of the fact that "honesty is the best policy," even in politics.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Chronicle.

Since THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made its recent expenditure of $150,000 for new press, new engine, new type, and for the remodeling of the interior of its establishment, it is one of the handsomest as well as the best newspapers published in America. It is fully up to the times, and ahead of many of its competitors in furnishing the very latest intelligence, and is conducted in all its departments with conspicuous ability.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican newspaper in the country, and it is one of the greatest and most prosperous of American newspapers. It has recently expended $150,000 for new type, presses, and other improvements, and can now lay claim to being the handsomest of the handsome papers. THE TIMES made a ten-strike when it exposed the Tammany frauds, and it has gone on increasing in influence and circulation ever since, and the publishers announce that it has never been more prosperous than now. It undoubtedly has never been better or more worthy the great patronage.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times.

That sterling Republican paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has put on a new dress. It has long been equal to the best in point of ability. It is now equal to the best in point of appearance. Indeed, we think it the best looking of all the New-York dailies. We are frequently asked which of the New-York papers we recommend, and our reply is always THE TIMES. It is always fresh, readable, and sparkling. Its editorials are more manly, trenchant and outspoken than those of any other paper, and there is never a doubt about its being on the side of the right and of the people in every question. It is now in every respect a model newspaper, and no Republican should hesitate to lend his efforts to extend its circulation.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

Something of the cost of running a great newspaper can be judged from the fact that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has recently spent $150,000 in refitting its office with new type, presses, &c. And something of the profits can be inferred from the fact that THE TIMES could afford to spend this money. No newspaper in the world exhibits more capacity or enterprise, or does it in better shape.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has always been a valuable paper, has recently added greatly to its attractiveness by the adoption of an entirely new and extremely handsome typographical dress. In its news and editorial department it shows a steady progress, which renders it all the more useful to its old readers, and must constantly attract new subscribers, while in other respects it gives such evidence of prosperity as speaks well for its business management. It is now one of the best newspapers in the world.

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.

The elegant appearance of THE NEW-YORK TIMES since donning its new dress is an honor to American journalism, and the public who support such enterprise. The position of THE TIMES as the leading organ of the Republican Party in the United States, its bold denunciation of corruption and wrong-doing everywhere, its solid independence, based on principle and not on malice and soured ambition, its vigorous appeals to the sound common sense of the American people in matters of social and moral import, its unstirring energy in whatever it undertakes, and its practical philanthropy so nobly evinced in its efforts for reclaiming the ragged and homeless children of New-York, have made for it a place and a name in the hearts of the American people which the Tribune in its palmiest days might have envied. No other journal is more feared and hated by the ring thieves and baffled corruptionists, and correspondingly valued and respected by the honest people of New-York, than THE TIMES.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Times.

The handsomest newspaper in the world to-day is THE NEW-YORK TIMES. In typographical neatness it was always ahead of its contemporaries, but its new dress most assuredly puts it at the very front. Those who are regular readers of this sterling sheet must have noticed the manifest change in its appearance. New and handsome type throughout—new in style as well as fresh from the foundry, it having been designed for THE TIMES—contribute to this end. The improvements thus made have incurred an expense of over $150,000, testifying to the prosperity of THE TIMES, which it assures its friends was never greater than now, and which, however, we deem is as thoroughly earned as it is richly worn. It is the best evidence of the good looking of all the Metropolitan dailies, and its readers possess the assurance that much of the prosperity which falls to its lot, and which they help to give, is returned to them each day in the enterprise which makes THE TIMES a standard sheet, which we trust may "float forever" over increasing thousands of patrons and admirers.

From the [illegible] (N. Y.) Standard.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES appears in a new typographical outfit of chaste and elegant pattern, with sundry improvements which its regular readers will appreciate. THE TIMES is conceded to be the foremost Republican newspaper in the land, and deserves the rapidly increasing patronage it is receiving.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.

That staunch Republican newspaper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, comes to us to-day dressed in new type throughout, and its publishers announce that this is only the first of an extensive series of improvements which they intend carrying out. THE TIMES enjoys a greater share of prosperity than ever before since its establishment. New engines have also been added, and the constantly increasing pressure upon their means in producing THE TIMES has led them to purchase a Walter press, which is by far the most perfect piece of mechanism yet invented. The improvements which they have already made will cost $150,000, but the increasing support of the public fully justifies them in so doing.

From the Lagrange (Ind.) Standard.

We commenced a regular reading of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few months since. It adds nothing to its character to say we are highly pleased with it, but it will add to our own gratification to give utterance to that pleasure. To it the country is indebted for the exposure of the most stupendous fraud of the age, concealed and shielded by the Tammany Ring. This exposure is the father of all the noted exposures that have since astonished the people. THE TIMES is still fighting it out on the same line, and is prospering, as all brave upholders of integrity everywhere should. It is now unexcelled in the beauty of its print, and also, we think, in the general excellence of its entire make-up.

From the Ashtabula (Ohio) Telegraph.

One among the ablest newspapers in the country is THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has just completed $150,000 worth of improvements in its office. This vast outlay in the improvement of a newspaper establishment is a self-evident evidence of its prosperity. The paper is now typographically one of the handsomest in the country, and it always has been one of the newsiest. Its increasing circulation has compelled the proprietors to adopt the Walter press, which prints both sides of the sheet at one impression, thus enabling the work to be done with great rapidity. The result is that THE TIMES will be able to keep its forms open much later than other papers.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as an enterprising newspaper, and as a bold and fearless organ of public opinion, has lately given gratifying evidences of prosperity by appearing in a new suit of type, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of its outward appearance. In addition to its new type, however, the publishers of THE TIMES have made a number of important improvements which will afford them greater facilities than before for the efficient conduct of their business in all its departments. Extensive additions have been made to their building, which were planned with a special regard to the convenience and comfort of both the public and the employes of the establishment. In consequence of the heavy demand upon the large presses already in use it was found necessary to introduce more printing apparatus. With these increased facilities THE TIMES will be able to delay going to press much beyond the hour usual heretofore, as it will be possible for it to print its large edition in a very brief space of time. THE TIMES certainly deserves to be congratulated upon its prosperity, for it has fully deserved the largest measure of success, both on account of its enterprise in the collection of news, and its brilliant and courageous comments on the events of the day in its editorial columns.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.

Since it has assumed its new dress of splendid-faced type, THE NEW-YORK TIMES presents an appearance as clear and bright as its course, politically and financially, has ever been courteous and bold. From the day that THE TIMES attacked and demolished the supposed invincible Tammany Ring, it took the lead of New-York journalism in all that is enterprising in the way of furnishing correct intelligence, as well as in that reliable teaching of the people which is leading them to pay more attention to governmental affairs, and look to independent Republican journalists as their safest representatives. THE TIMES is now confessedly the leading Republican journal of New-York City, and it is also accepted as a reliable exponent and defender of the great commercial and productive interests of the country. We rejoice in the success of a journal thus useful and reliable.

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has very recently given evidence of its prosperity by a new and handsome dress, and by extensive improvements in its mechanical departments that show political rectitude to be like godliness—profitable. A recent description of the additions made mentions new engines, new boilers, presses, type, folding-machines, elevators—new office furniture and ornamentation—a new method of stereotyping, and—new subscribers. Such appreciation as warrants so considerable an outlay, while it is necessarily most gratifying to those immediately concerned, is not unwelcome to those who recognize the energy with which THE TIMES has battled for the right and expedient on more than one recent occasion. It did yeoman service in the last Presidential election, and is equal to any of its contemporaries in news and in the ability with which it presents many questions. It is also a paper that can be safely introduced to the family. We trust the success already ascertained may be continuous and progressive.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

There can be no doubt but THE NEW-YORK TIMES is taking the lead in respectable, high-toned journalism in the Metropolis. It has characteristics of its own, and its influence is used for making the world better for its being published. As a newspaper, it has few equals, and no superiors; as an engine of reform, it has become potent, and is dreaded by evil-doers. The 30th of June it appeared in a new dress throughout, since which it has become a model of typographical excellence for a daily paper, contrasting strongly with some of the blue tints that tax the reader's eyesight so severely. At no time since the paper was first issued was it more successful as a financial enterprise, which fact, of itself, is conclusive proof that honesty and fairness is appreciated by the American people, for it has won its laurels and its riches by its honesty of purpose and a fixed determination to labor unceasingly for reform. THE TIMES has become the reliable exponent of Republicanism in New-York City, and has proven by its consistency to be worthy of the confidence that the public have placed in its management. While we differ with its teachings in some respects, we admire its candor and general fairness at all times. The editor of that paper favors free trade, and does not attempt to disguise his sentiments, but acknowledges that a revenue tariff must be maintained as a financial necessity. Its editorials are able and scholarly, its corps of correspondents large, brilliant and enterprising, and number in their ranks several of the best writers known to fame. Dr. Russell, late of the London *Times*, has given the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a most interesting account of the Vienna Exposition and a description of the reception of the Shah. Every department of the paper is well maintained in every respect, while its law reports are superior to those of any other paper published in New-York City. Long may THE TIMES prosper and increase in power and influence.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 14, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 41 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were nearly all sold off. Trade was fair; prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 9 cwt., scant, on 56 ℔s. to 57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. On Sunday and Monday forenoons at One Hundredth-street Yards trade in Beeves was fair; the Cattle to hand were better quality than those on the previous Monday, and though the range of prices was the same, there were more Steers sold at the top rates than for some days before; prices ran from 10½c.@13⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 56 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow, from $35 50@$67 ⅌ head. Veals dull from 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep and Lambs brisk, with the trade effected in small selected lots; prices for Sheep from 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. There were no Live Hogs for sale on this forenoon; City Dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

J. & D. Wetzel sold for selves 539 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 48 corn-fed Kentucky Steers from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Healy held on sale 48 Illinois Steers, weight 7¾ cwt. C. J. Eagan sold for W. J. Wood 105 common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 52 good Ohio Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold self 90 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson & Co. sold for selves 245 Illinois Steers from common to fair, from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt., scant; 512 Illinois Steers, generally fair quality Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 75 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 8 to 8½ cwt.; for Bush & Co. 74 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Calwell & Co. 65 rough Indiana Steers, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for F. Hunter 145 coarse Missouri Steers, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 108 choice Illinois Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. Carey sold for self 160 Iowa Steers, an uneven lot, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. Williams & Son sold for selves 38 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale for M. B. Doty 104 Illinois Steers; sold for selves 29 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, T. Kelley sold 30 Texan Sheep, weight 2,310 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Bucks, weight 276 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 76 Sheep, weight 6,820 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 139 Sheep, weight 12,420 ℔s., at 4c. ⅌ ℔.; 88 Sheep, weight 8,710 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Sheep, weight 400 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,990 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 71 Lambs, weight 4,140 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 7 Veals, weight 940 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 Veals, weight 720 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Veals, weight 1,570 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 200 Virginia Sheep, average weight 75 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 150 Sheep, weight 11,940 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,050 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 89 Sheep, weight 7,760 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 98 Sheep, weight 7,950 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,770 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 185 Lambs, weight 10,120 ℔s., at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.; 588 Lambs, weight 35,850 ℔s., at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,660 ℔s., at 11½c. ⅌ ℔. T. McCabe sold 5 Cows without their calves at $60 ⅌ head.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 202 Sheep, weight 13,710 ℔s., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 223 Sheep, weight 19,710 ℔s., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 206 Sheep, weight 18,860 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 200 Sheep, weight 15,530 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 147 Lambs, weight 9,400 ℔s., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 12, 1873—4,500 head of horned Cattle, 3,366 Sheep and Lambs, 12,480 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 14, 1873—3,866 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 898 Veals, 120 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 14, 1873—7,494 Sheep and Lambs, 1,319 Veals, 41 Cows. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 14, 1873—27,810 Hogs, 9,282 Sheep and Lambs, 754 Veals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Beef Cattle in fair demand and firmer; sales, 2,600 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 7c.@7¾c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; common, 4½c.@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 9,000 head at 5c.@6c. Hogs in fair demand at an advance; sales, 500 head at $7 25@$7 87½.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—Cotton—Demand better; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 347 bales; gross, 660 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,017 bales; coastwise, 1,644 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 40,065 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 288 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,125 bales; coastwise, 1,239 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,311 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 14 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 157 bales; sales, 210 bales; stock, 4,364 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 213 bales; exports, coastwise, 772 bales; stock, 6,071 bales.

GALVESTON, July 14.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,849 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 16,328 bales.

MOBILE, July 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 162 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,618 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union..	86¼	100	Erie....	60⅛
200	do.........c	86⅜	100	do......s3.	60⅛
300	do.........	86½	100	Lake Shore.....c.	92⅛
100	do.......s3.	86¼	800	do......s3.	92⅛
700	do.........	86⅝	600	do.........	92⅛
800	do........c.	86¾	100	North-western.c.	69⅝
700	do......b3.	86⅝	300	do.........	69¾
2300	do.........	86½	100	do......b3.	69⅝
300	Bos., H. & Erie...	2¾	100	do.........	69⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud..	103½	100	do......b3.	69⅞
300	do.........	103⅝	100	Del., L. & W.....	99⅞
300	do......b3.	103¾	100	Ohio & Miss..b3.	39⅝
100	do........c.	103⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.....c.	30⅝
200	do.........	103¾	100	do.........	30⅝
700	Pacific Mail.....	37¾	100	do......b3.	30¾
1200	do.........	37⅞	100	do.........	30¾
500	Han. & St. Jo....	41	100	do.........	30⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10:15 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	118⅞	$5,000	U. S. 6s Cur., bet. call.....	114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	80	200	Harlem.......b3.	128½
10,000	Mo. 6s, A. bds.	91	100	U. S. Express.b3.	71
2,000	Missouri 6s.....	93½	300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103⅝
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	100⅝	800	do.........	103⅝
2,000	do.........	110¼	100	do........c.	103⅝
1,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	82¾	100	do......b3.	103⅝
3,000	do.........	82⅝	50	Panama R.....b3.	110½
1,000	do.........	82½	500	Erie Railway.b.c.	60⅝
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L. Gt.	70	200	do......s3.	60¼
2,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	59¾	200	do.........	60
1,000	C., P. & A. old.	97	200	do.........	60⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	89	500	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	92½
8,000	do.........	88¾	200	do.........	92
4,000	C. & N. W. Con.	92	900	do.........	91⅞
6,000	H. & St. J. 8s Con.	89½	500	do......b3.	92
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	100	100	Un. Pacific.b. c.c.	27⅝
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	88	200	do.........	27⅞
3,000	C., C. C. & I. C. 1st.	104½	200	do......s3.	27¾
25	Mercantile Bank.	135	800	C. & N. W.....b. c.	69¾
20	Ninth Nat. Bank.	102½	500	do......b3.	69¾
100	Manhattan Gas..	208	100	do.........	69¾
25	Amer. Ex.....b. c.	63½	300	do.........	69¾
400	W. Un. Tel. b. c.c.	86½	400	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	26½
1700	do.........	86¼	400	do.........	26
18	do.........	86⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	81¼
400	do.........	86½	200	C. & R. I.....b.c.	110½
500	do.........	86⅝	300	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	52⅝
800	do.........	86½	100	do.........	52½
100	do......b3.	86⅝	100	do......s3.	52¼
200	do.........	86½	100	T., W. & W....b3.	70
200	do......s3.	86½	100	do.........	70
100	do......b3.	86¼	200	do..b. c. s3.	70
500	do.........	86⅝	26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135
200	do.........	86¼	200	D., L. & W....b3.	100
100	do......b3.	86⅝	100	do.......b10.	100
700	do.........	86⅝	2100	do. bet. call.	100
100	Pac. Mail. b. c. b3.	38	100	do.......b10.	100⅛
1000	do.........	38	1000	do.........	100½
800	do.........	38⅛	34	Morris & Essex..	91⅞
100	do......b3.	38¼	100	Pacific of Mo. b. c.	46¾
600	do......s3.	38¼	300	H. & St. Jos..b. c.	41½
500	do.........	38¼	900	do.........	42
500	do.........	38⅜	400	do......s3.	42
300	do......s3.	38⅜	100	do.........	42⅜
500	do......b3.	38½	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	60
1100	do.........	38½	5	Alb. & Susq..b. c.	98
200	do.........	38⅜	200	O. & Miss. b. c. s3.	39⅝
200	do......s3.	38¼	800	do.........	39¾
500	do.........	38¼	400	do.........	39⅝
200	do.........	38⅛	300	do.........	39½
1500	do.........	38	100	do......s3.	39½
100	do.........	38⅛	100	do.........	39⅝
700	do.........	38¼	100	do.........	39½
200	do......s3.	38¼	100	do......b3.	39½
400	do......b3.	38⅜	200	C. & Col. Ind. C. bet. call.....c.	30¾
100	do.........	38⅛			
100	do.........	38⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s R., '81.	118½	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	118¾
40,000	do. bet. call.	118	4,000	do.........	118⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s C., '81.	120	4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	118⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	117	80,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	115⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	119			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Union...	86⅜	50	Del., Lack. & W...	100⅜
1200	do.........	86½	200	do.........	100¾
200	do......s3.	86½	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pr.	60
700	Pacific Mail....	38⅛	150	Morris & Essex..	91¾
100	do......s3.	38⅜	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135
200	Union Pacific. b3.	27⅞	100	Pacific R. of Mo..	46½
100	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	103⅝	100	do.........	47
300	do.........	103¾	100	do.........	47½
100	St. Paul......s3.	52⅝	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	26½
100	do......b3.	52⅝	100	St. L. & K. C. b3.	45
100	do......b3.	52½	100	Panama.........	110½
100	do.........	52½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	80¼	100	Clev. & P. Guar..	87½
2,000	do.........	80⅜	200	do. bet. call.	87½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79¾	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3.	69¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s..	93¼	100	do.........	69⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92½	120	N. J. Central. b. c.	103½
10,000	Det., M. & T. 1st.	101	100	Chi. & R. I.....b. c.	110⅝
5,000	C. & P. 3d..b. c.	98½	100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	52½
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d...	98	200	do......b3.	52⅝
5,000	W. U. Tel. bds.	98	100	T., W. & W....b. c.	70¼
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st, La C. Div.	92	100	Morris & Essex..	92
			320	do. bet. call.	92
3,000	H. & S. Jo. 8s, conv.........	92	100	Del., L. & W.....	100¾
			392	do.........	100⅝
5	Cen. Nat. Bank....	90	129	do.........	100⅞
60	Mech. Bk. Ass. b. c.	100¼	100	do. bet. call.	100⅝
400	American Coal....	63¾	86	do.........	100⅝
300	Harlem Railroad.	128	100	do.........	100⅞
800	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	86⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	39⅝
700	do.........	86⅝	100	do........c.	39⅝
1100	do......b3.	86⅝	200	do......b3.	39¾
1900	do.........	86¾	200	do.........	39¾
200	do......s3.	86⅝	300	H. & St. Jo. ab. w.	42
600	do.........	86⅝	500	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	70
100	Pac. Mail. b. c. b3.	38¼	100	Chi. & Alton. b. c.	108½
800	do.........	38¼	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	30¼
100	do......s3.	38⅛	300	do.........	30¾
300	do.........	38⅜	200	do.........	30⅞
600	do.........	38½	100	do.........	31
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103¾	20	do.........	31⅛
400	do.........	103⅞	500	do.........	31½
1200	Erie R......b. c.	60⅜	600	do.........	31⅜
700	do.........	60½	900	do.........	31½
200	Mich. Cen....b. c.	92	900	do.........	31⅝
50	do......b60.	92¼	1100	do.........	31½
1200	Un. Pac.. b. c. b3.	28	1000	do.........	31¾
200	do.........	28	200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	92½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3 P. M.

600	Western Union...	86½	100	Union Pacific.....	28⅛
500	do.........	86⅝	200	do.........	28
200	do.........	86½	700	do.........	28⅛
500	Pacific Mail.....	38⅛	300	Ohio & Miss......	39¾
300	do.........	38⅝	400	do.........	39⅞
100	do.........	38½	1100	do.........	40
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	103⅞	1500	do......b3.	40
200	do......b3.	103⅞	100	Del., L. & West..	101⅛
100	Lake Shore.....	92½	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	60
600	Erie Railway.....	60½	500	C., C. & I. C....b3	31⅝
300	do......s3.	60⅛	600	do.........	31⅝
700	do.........	60⅛	300	do......s2.	31½
200	do......s3.	60	200	do......b3.	31¾
100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	26			

MONDAY, July 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold were somewhat sluggish to-day at 115⅝ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* clique in the speculation made the most of the shipments of last week, and in their anxiety to represent the largest figures, caused the clearances of American Gold Coin to be reported at $3,012,000, in place of $2,512,000, as shown by the Custom-house return. We had given these lively young speculators, who have pitted their operations against the credit of the Treasury, as well as against the stubborn facts of our foreign trade and of American Credits abroad, the advantage of all they claimed to have been shipped on Saturday, and it may be that the small blunder of half a million rests with the Custom-house, and we are assured that it really does. It matters very little either way, as Exchange is lower to-day than at the close of last week, both on 60 days London, which has been done at 109⅜ ⅌ cent. net, and on sight Bills, which are to be had for 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. The Gold speculators may not appreciate the situation of the market, but really the shipments of Gold Coin, which they forced last week, must necessarily tell upon the demand for Exchange this week.

The demand for Money continues moderate among the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on time engagements on Stock collateral. Prime mercantile paper of short date is 6@7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.

The Stock Exchange rules strong. The Public Funds and most of the Railroad Mortgages are firm, and the Share speculation active and upward. The demand for the Railroad Shares, East and West, and for Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, is well distributed, and while the advance in prices is not unopposed by a certain *Bearish* element in the market, the general course of speculation is in the opposite direction, and most of the stocks are sensitive to the demand which has sprung up since last Monday, and which manifested a pretty bold front to-day. The new features since Saturday is a turn in Pacific Mail to 38⅝ ⅌ cent. on very large transactions, and an additional rise in Hannibal and St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific, C., C. and Indiana Central, and North-west Common. The advance of last week on Union Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, Ohios, Delaware and Lackawanna, Western Telegraph, &c., was sustained, and the general list, at 3 o'clock P. M., left off as follows, as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—JULY 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s..........	115¼	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November..	119	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July....	118⅞	118⅞
American Gold..................	115¾	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days........	109⅝	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	103⅜	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.........	110⅜	110¾
Pacific Mail....................	37½	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred..............	73	73⅛
St. Paul Common.................	52½	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi............	39⅜	40
Western Union Telegraph.........	86⅛	86⅝
Erie............................	59⅝	60⅛
Union Pacific...................	27⅜	28⅛
Lake Shore......................	*92	92
C., C. and Indiana Central......	30½	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash...............	69⅞	70⅛
Harlem..........................	128	129

* Ex-dividend.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81..	118½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..	117⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81..	120	5-20 reg., '67..	117⅞
5-20 reg., '62..	117	5-20 coup., '67..	118⅞
5-20 coup., '62..	117¼	5-20 reg., '68..	117¼
5-20 reg., '64..	117¼	5-20 coup., '68..	118½
5-20 coup., '64..	117⅞	10-40 reg..	115
5-20 reg., '65..	117¼	10-40 coup..	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65..	119	5s coup., '81..	115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..	117¼	6s Currency..	114⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	93½	Del., L. & West. 2d.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	92½	Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex..	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d..	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	103	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	82
Erie 1st Ex.........	101⅝	Gt. West. 1st, '88..	96½
Erie 2d 7s, '79......	102½	Gt. West. 2d, '93..	86½
Erie 3d 7s, '83......	102	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st..	90
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d..	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	92½	Morris & Essex 2d..	103
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s..	100½	N. Jer. C. 1st, new..	107
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	100	N. Jer. Cen. 2d....	98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..	97½	N. Jer. So. 1st 7s..	73½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	100
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..	98¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	103½	Clev. & P. C. S. F..	94
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2d..	102
Clev. & Tol. N. bds..	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..	98½
Clev., P. & A. O. bds.	95½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..	84½
Clev., P. & A. N. bds.	95	Chi. & Alton S. F..	100
Det., M. & T. bds....	100	Chi. & Alton Inc..	96
Buff. & Erie N. bds..	97	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	91
Lake Shore Div. bds.	95	Ohio & Miss. 2d..	84
Lake Shore C. C. bds.	97½	Pen. 1st Conv....	85
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	101
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..	100	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	87
West. Pac. bds......	92½	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	109½
U. Pac. 1st bds.....	89	M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	98½
U. Pac. L. G. 7s.....	69⅞	M. & St. 7s, G. R. D.	88½
U. Pac. Inc. 10s.....	59¾	M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st..	101
Bell. & S. I. 1st 8s...	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st..	102
Alton & T. H. 1st....	98	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf..	90	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..	71½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	Tol., P. & War. 2d..	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..	101
Chi. & N. W. I. bds..	94½	Bost., H. & E. 1st..	32⅜
Chi. & N. W. C. bds..	91¼	Bost., H. & E. Guar..	42
Chi. & N. W. 1st....	101	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	78⅝
Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	104	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, gu.	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	89½		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

Gold receipts..................	$1,261,258 74
Gold payments..................	432,236 62
Gold balance...................	80,600,979 80
Currency receipts..............	421,843 94
Currency payments..............	402,388 66
Currency balance...............	35,782,643 90
Customs........................	349,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old................	97	....
City 6s, new................	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy............	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central........	108½	108¾
Reading.....................	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley...............	61⅜	61½
Catawissa Preferred.........	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie.......	24½	25
Northern Central............	37	37½
Nehigh Navigation...........	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan............	90⅝	90⅞

The Illinois Central Company have secured the control of the direct Railroad connection between Cairo and New-Orleans. The New-Orleans and Jackson and Mississippi Central Roads are to be consolidated; and the link between the latter at Jackson, Tennessee, and Cairo is now being rapidly built and will be completed this Fall. The Ohio and Mobile Company are authorized to run over part of this extension, and in this way the Illinois Central secures a direct connection with Mobile as well as New-Orleans. The two New-Orleans Roads—the Jackson and Great Northern and Mississippi Central—have made a general joint Mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds, for $16,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are reserved in the United States Trust Company to provide for a corresponding amount of existing old Mortgages, and the remaining $6,000,000 are recommended to (if, indeed, they have not been placed with) the Foreign Stock-holders of the Illinois Central Company—the Company undertaking to purchase $200,000 of the Bonds every year at par value.

Messrs. Davis & Freeman, Exchange Place, are offering, by private sale, the 7 ⅌ cent. First Mortgage Currency Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road at 105 ⅌ cent. and accrued interest. They are the Brokers of the Company, and reliance may be placed upon their offer of 105 ⅌ cent. as the cheapest in the market.

A correspondent, (anonymous), who professes to be a Land Grant Bondholder of the Union Pacific Road, makes the inquiry whether the Public Lands represented in the statements of the Company really belong to them. We answer unhesitatingly that they *do*, and the grants of Congress on the subject are such as to place the security beyond all connection with the other obligations or stock of the Road.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of New-York pay a dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.* on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

YOUR JULY DIVIDENDS MAY BE CONVERTED into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston,
Financial Agents.

For sale by bankers and brokers generally.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—34, Navarre vs. Green; 63, Young vs. Green; 64, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 65, Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 138, Childs vs. Woodhull; 141, Taylor vs. Green; 142, White vs. Manahan; 146, Winchell vs. Winchell; 151, Cameron vs. Hisey; 191, Pike vs. Gould; 207, Kimball vs. Tollman; 220, Conklin vs. Woodworth; 223, Knapp vs. Dubois; 224, Mapleson vs. Dolvewend; 226, Van Buren vs. Strong; 227, Van Buren vs. Strong; 228, Rogers vs. Gould; 231, In the matter, &c., of Burkhalter; 233, Frieling vs. Frieling; 234, In the matter, &c., of Kiss; 238, In the matter, &c., of Norwood; 239, In the matter, &c., of Lyon; 240, In the matter, &c., of Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., of McMurray; 242, In the matter, &c., of Kirchner; 243, In the matter, &c., of Lockwood; 244, In the matter, &c., of Borris; 259, In the matter, &c., of Dorland; 260, In the matter, &c., of Dixon; 273, Shotwell vs. Smith; 274, Allen vs. Kobbe; 275, Harshaw vs. Beckford; 276, Langeland vs. Langeland.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JULY 14.

By Judge Monell.

Hotaling vs. Buckingham; motion to strike out part of complaint as irrelevant, with $10 costs.

Halstead vs. Cockroft; motion to bring in the representatives of the deceased codefendant granted.

Schreyer vs. Schreyer; defendant to pay to plaintiff $7 50 a week as permanent alimony, to commence from the entering of order.

Hulse vs. Fredenblet; findings of fact and law settled; must be engrossed for signing.

Mooney vs. Crowley; order granting an allowance of $50 to plaintiff.

Cecil vs. Richardson; order denying motion, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event.

Schemerhorn vs. Wheeler; order granting motion to amend complaint on payment of $10 costs to defendant.

June vs. June; order of reference.

By Judge Freedman.

Newfield vs. Copperman; motion for a new trial, with costs to defendant, to abide the event, and plaintiff may have leave to amend his complaint, if he should be so advised; order to be settled upon a notice of at least two days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sevan vs. Sevan; reference ordered to determine.

Greer vs. Squire; motion granted.

Allen et al. vs. Crow et al.; motion granted.

Myers vs. Piser; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Sheehy vs. Tomlinson; motion denied.

Adams vs. Sylvester; motion granted.

Gregory vs. Simonton; motion denied.

Engert vs. Schlessler; no defense being disclosed, motion denied.

Banfield vs. Funk; motion granted.

Smith vs. Smith; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Degener vs. Degener; referee's report confirmed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 14, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	22	Leather, sides......	7,650
Broom-corn, bales..	46	Oil-cake, pkgs......	599
Bees-wax, pkgs.....	1	Pork, pkgs..........	4
Cotton, bales......	9,067	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	466
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	186	Grease, pkgs........	506
Copper, bbls.......	87	Lard, pkgs..........	336
Copper, cakes......	213	Lard, kegs..........	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs..	146	Stearine, pkgs......	60
Eggs, bbls.........	1,075	Butter, pkgs........	3,626
Flour, bbls........	13,058	Cheese, pkgs........	9,968
Wheat, bushels.....	34,817	Tallow, pkgs........	90
Corn, bushels......	46,965	Pea-nuts, bushels...	1,197
Oats, bushels......	83,196	Rice, pkgs..........	166
Rye, bushels.......	500	Starch, boxes.......	1,690
Malt, bushels......	1,250	Tobacco, hhds.......	1,112
Beans, bbls........	60	Tobacco, boxes, &c..	1,560
Hemp, bales........	15	Whisky, bbls........	685
Hides, No..........	855	Wool, bales.........	374
Hides, bales.......	258		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Greece, for Liverpool—1,923 boxes Bacon, 8 casks Sperm-oil, 68,013 bushels Wheat, 8,247 bushels Corn, 221 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Tallow, 50 hhds. Tallow, 100 bbls. Resin, 317 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Apples, 70 cases Can-goods, 30 cases Cider, 1,769 bales Cotton, 5 tcs. Lard, 3,600 Staves.

By the brig Therese, for Stettin—1,584 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark R. Godfrey, for Bristol—36,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 42 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship R. Robinson, for Havre—11 bbls. Sweeps, 15,650 ℔s. Horns, 227 boxes Bacon, 51,442 bushels Wheat, 1,050 tcs. Lard, 150 bbls. Pork, 583 hhds. Tallow, 404 casks Scraps, 90 hhds. Bark, 49 hhds. Tobacco, 2,400 Staves.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and steady in price; quoted at $8 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls nominally unchanged.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been selling in a jobbing way at from 33c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been very tame, but steady, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been rather more sought after, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted firm at $22, do. Gas do. at $16@$18, Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive at unaltered rates, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@32½c.; Guayaquil, 10¼c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos attracted rather more attention, and were quoted up about ¼c. ⅌ ℔., as high as two weeks since, closing firm at the revised figures, though in the local market there were no important dealings reported. At Baltimore, sales were made of 2,000 bags Rio, by the Adelaide, part reported, at 18½c.@18⅝c., and 498 bags do. by the Redwing, at about 19c., gold, the latter for the West. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 66,701 bags, and at the outports, 39,798 bags, the latter including 25,647 bags at Baltimore, 7,000 bags at Galveston, and 7,157 bags at Hampton Roads. In other kinds no business of moment was transacted, and values were essentially as before quoted. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted more or less nominal as to values, the official quotations remaining as in our last; sales did not exceed 402 bales, including 139 bales to spinners, and 263 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair, with contracts for the early months quoted 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. higher, though the general market closed tamely and rather weak. Sales since our last of 10,150 bales, (of which 1,700 bales on Saturday evening and 8,450 bales to-day, with 900 bales more at the call,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20⅛c.@20 5-32c.; August, 19 7-16c.@19 15-32c.; September, 18⅜c.@18 5-32c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17 7-16c.@17½c.; December, 17⅜c.@17 15-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 9,067 bales, including 2,777 bales from New-Orleans, 1,187 bales from Norfolk, 13 bales from Baltimore, 821 bales from Savannah, 1,191 bales from Charleston, 277 bales from Wilmington, 1,540 bales from Galveston, 1,261 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,877 bales, and thus far this week 4,778 bales, against 5,043 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,517,856 bales, against 2,662,546 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....................	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary................	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Strict Good Ordinary.........	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling.................	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Middling.....................	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Middling................	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for, and quoted at from 20c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main business reported in really good to strictly prime stock at from 20½c.@22c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair average business has been reported in State and Western Flour, at generally firm prices. The demand has been good for shipping extras, largely for forward delivery, at equal to the current quotations. Trade and family extras have been in moderate request at the ruling figures. The very warm weather has been against free movements. The scant supply of freight room has also been against export purchases. Desirable superfine stock has been comparatively scarce and wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 45, chiefly at $4@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 30@$5 60; inferior to good extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 50; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 70 ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 12,000 bbls. very good shipping Extra Western, July and August deliveries, $6 60 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 25@$4 45
Sour Flour......................................	3 45@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western.....................	5 00@ 5 75
Extra State.....................................	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands.....................	6 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee...................................	7 45@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands..........	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands..................	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.............	6 75@ 9 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands..........	6 50@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..............	6 90@10 35
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy..................	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate supply and demand within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. in lots, at from $6 25@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 35@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras, $5 25@$6 10 for very inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... California Flour has been very quiet, with fair to very fancy Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in very good request at $4 25@$5 35 for inferior to very fancy Superfine; sales, 850 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 85@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 15@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 24@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 700 bbls.... Buckwheat has been in request at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s.... Oatmeal inactive within the range at from $6 75@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.

FISH—There has been more call for supplies of the leading kinds at generally firm prices, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50.... Pickled Herring at $3 50@$4.... Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUITS—A more active movement has been noted in foreign at, in some instances, decidedly stronger prices, with sales reported of 4,000 boxes Layer Raisins, chiefly at $2 05@$2 07½; 1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins on private terms; 800 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 100 bags Taragona Almonds at 18½c.; 150 cases Citron, part Leghorn, at 40c.@41c.; 60 casks Prunes at 12½c.... Layer Raisins quoted at $2 07½@$2 10; loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ box; Valencia at 7c.; Currants at 6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 12¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively tame, and at the close Spring rather favored buyers, who have been unwilling to purchase freely, especially on export account. Winter dull and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 88,000 bushels at $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in car lots; $1 44@$1 46 for No. 2 Northwest Spring; $1 40@$1 42 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 35@$1 40 for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 36 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 50@$1 55 for Red Western (Winter); $1 55@$1 60 for Amber do., and $1 55@$1 80 for White do. For forward delivery, the bids were much under the views of buyers, and no dealings were reported.... Corn has been in moderate supply and pretty fair request, partly for shipment, at a shade better prices, closing, however, tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for steamer grades of new mixed Western; 59c.@61c. for sailing-vessel do.; 61c.@63c. for Yellow Western, 52c.@56c. for unsound Mixed Western.... Rye has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of only about 3,600 bushels Western, in car lots, mostly at 78c.... Of Canada Peas, 3,000 bushels, in store, sold at 92½c. in bond; market dull.... Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal.... Oats have been in less confident demand, and quoted rather weaker in price, with sales reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 43c.@44½c., chiefly at 44c. for New Mixed Western; 45c.@47c. for Black do.; 48c.@52½c. for White do.... Feed has been selling, in lots, at steady rates, ranging from $18@$22 ⅌ ton.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 27,096 bbls. Flour, [illegible] 235 bushels Wheat, 349,118 bushels Corn, and 39,111 bushels Rye.

Stock of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. July 14.	1873. July 7.	1872. July 15.
Wheat, bushels..........	355,499	268,198	311,288
Corn, bushels...........	1,234,588	1,158,374	808,065
Oats, bushels...........	753,735	562,927	1,156,467
Barley, bushels.........	8,592	8,592	19,730
Rye, bushels............	130,119	85,462	198,836
Peas, bushels...........	35,999	35,875	1,813
Malt, bushels...........	234,414	220,113	158,863
Grand total, bushels....	2,752,946	2,339,543	2,655,132

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@14¾c.; Bagging at 10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13½c.@14½c. for prompt delivery.

HEMP—Manila has been moderately sought after, at rather less firm prices; sales, 1,500 bales, at 10⅝c., gold. Of the imports of Sisal, by the steamer, 700 bales were sold previous to arrival, at 8c., gold; market otherwise dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¾c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@3½c.; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Sea, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted essentially unchanged in price, and in a very moderate business.

LEATHER—Business in all kinds has been comparatively tame, with values quoted about as before; the finer qualities ruling about steady, with the poorer grades tending downward. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor do., all kinds, 20c.@22c.; Slaughter, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 30c.@33c. Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—The market has been dull, and values have been more or less nominal. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31c.@58c.; Cuba, at 13c.@38c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, and has been moderately sought after, but the somewhat higher prices claimed tended to check business. Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 75@$2 95. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bbls. to arrive, cost and freight, part $2 80; 500 bbls. mixed stock at from $3 25@$4 25; 130 bbls. No. 1 at $3 40@$4 50; 450 bbls. Pale and extra Pale at $4 65@$5 25.... Tar unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active at about former rates; sales, 160 bbls. Merchantable at 45c.@45½c.; 35 bbls. do., in lots, at 46c. from dock; 550 bbls. in shipping order at 45c.@46½c.; and 50 bbls. Southern and New-York pkgs. at 45½c.@46½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¾c. for early delivery, but without animation.... Refined quiet here 17¾c. for early and 18c. for August deliveries. At Philadelphia 1,000 bbls. sold at 18¼c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 23c.@23¾c., the latter rate for Pratt's, of which 12,000 cases were reported sold at the quoted figures.... Naphtha dull; quoted at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very tame, since our last, with quotations ruling nominally as before. New Western Mess sold in a jobbing way at $17 50@$17 62½, and old do. at $16 62½. For forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted nominally at $17 25@$17 37½ for July and $17 37½@$17 50 for August options, without transactions.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.... Cut-meats have been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 400 boxes Long Cut Hams on private terms; 5,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 15c.@15c.; 3,000 Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; 350 tcs. and bbls. Pickled Hams, at Chicago, on private terms; 790 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 1,100 Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@10c.; 5,000 ℔s. Bellies at 9c.... Bacon has been moderately active at about steady rates, with sales reported of 525 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.@9c., and 1,000 boxes Short Clear, December option, at 8½c.... Lard has been less sought after, closing weak as to price, with sales reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 140 tcs. new Western steam at 8⅞c.@8 11-16c., the latter rate for very choice; and 250 tcs. City do. at 8½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., August options, at 9 1-16c.; and 2,250 tcs. September, at 9¼c.... Beef has been comparatively dull, within range of from $7 75@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands.... Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted, the latter weak.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 625 pkgs. Pork, 320 tcs. Beef, 416 pkgs. Butter, 4,225 boxes Bacon, 294 tcs. Lard, and 81,511 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Has been quiet, as a rule, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 40c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 7c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Have been generally inactive, within the previous range as to prices.

SOAP—Has been selling slowly, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in more request and held more firmly. We quote: Mace at $1 30@$1 32½; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11½c.@11¾c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted strong in price on a fairly active demand and restricted offerings, with sales reported since our last of 1,642 hhds. and 822 boxes, including 942 hhds. good common to fair refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Clarified at 8¼c.@9c.; 200 boxes Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 73 boxes do. at 9¼c.; 549 boxes damaged do. at 6¼c.; and 600 hhds. Melado at 6c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba firm at 7¾c.; good do., at 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9½c.... Refined Sugars have been in good request, with powdered quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Crushed at 10⅞c.@11c.; Granulated, 10⅝c.@11c.; A's, 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9⅝c.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 127,000 ℔s., in lots, at from 7⅞c., for common to 8¼c. for prime stock; market unchanged. The week's exports were 958 pkgs.

TEAS—Have been held with a fair show of firmness, though inactive.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 94c.; sales, 425 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, a moderate business was reported, at rather less firm rates, especially on Grain, the offerings of which were lighter. The chartering movement was on a restricted scale. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in most request, and as suitable tonnage was comparatively scarce, rates were quoted firmer. Vessels for the Grain trade attracted less attention. There was some call for accommodation for Tobacco, Stave, Provision, and Naval Stores at about previous quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; 400 hhds. Tallow at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 350 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; and by steam 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ⅌ bushel; and 150 boxes Bacon at 65s. Also, a British ship, 1,213 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For London, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 52s. 6d.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, (reletroom,) at 13½d. ⅌ bushel.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia on private terms; a bark, with 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 616 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, and a British bark, 410 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., (recharters,) at 8s. ⅌ quarter.... For Belfast, a brig, with 1,600 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 8s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For Dantzig, or Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 9s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and another, 597 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,500 bbls. do., on private terms.... For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 276 tons, hence, with about 1,880 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms.... For the Baltic, a German bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For the Mediterranean, direct, an Italian brig, 266 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 36c. and £5 gratuity.... For Odessa, an Italian bark, 279 tons, hence, with about 7,500 cases and 800 bbls. Petroleum at 52½c. and £10 gratuity, and a German brig, 288 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases do., on private terms.... For Montevideo, a bark, with Lumber, reported from Boston, at $23, and primage.... For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at $7 75 and $5.... For Barbados, a brig, 338 tons, from Boston, at $1,800 and port charges; and a schooner, from Philadelphia, at 60c. ⅌ bbl., and back to Philadelphia, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 14c.... For the North Side of Cuba, an American bark, 421 tons, hence, and back, at $7 50.... For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 224 tons, at $1,900.... For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $14 50; and another, with do., from Charleston, at $14.... For New-York, a ship and bark, with coal, from Sydney, at $4@$4 25, and a schooner, with do., from Port Caledonia, at $4 ⅌ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand; prices on private terms. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; light No. 1 Spring sold at $1 22@$1 23 for Soft; $1 24@$1 25½ for Hard; No. 2 do., Regular, $1 16¼ spot or seller July; $1 13¼ seller August; $1 08¾@$1 09¼ seller September. Corn dull and lower at 35¼c.@35⅜c. for No. 2 Mixed, Regular, spot or seller July; 37½c. seller August; 39¼c. seller September; Rejected, 32¼c.@32½c.; High Mixed at canal, 38½c.; No. 1 do., 38¾c. afloat. Oats steady at a slight decline; sales of No. 2 at 23¾c. cash; 25⅛c. seller August; Rejected, 26c. Rye dull and lower at 57c.@58c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at 69c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. Pork nominally at $15 50 spot, seller July or August. Lard steady nominally at 8½c.@8⅝c. Bulk Meats unchanged; held firmly. Bacon steady. Sugar-cured Hams, canvased, 15 ℔s. average sold at 15c., packed; Hams in pickle sold at 12c. for 15 ℔s. average. Whisky firm and scarce; 89½c. bid, 90c. asked. Freights—Advancing tendency; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, and 1,400 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 311,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Grain in store—Wheat, 115,257 bushels; Corn, 547,621 bushels; Oats, 174,908 bushels; Rye, 3,320 bushels; Peas, 357 bushels; Malt, 17,963 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 15,400 bbls.; Wheat, 299,890 bushels; Corn, 42,776 bushels; Oats, 38,900 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 89,635 bushels; Corn, 151,022 bushels; Oats, 145,905 bushels; Rye, 23,800 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 79,350 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 1,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 30; 500 bushels do. at $1 29½; No. 2 Milwaukee on the market; quoted: Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 31; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn quiet; sales of 6,300 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 48c.; 17,000 bushels on private terms. Oats dull; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 in lots, at 38c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; sales of 5,000 bushels prime Western at $1 75@$1 90; quoted: Prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; Prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, and $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 4,000 choice White Canada at $1 90; 2,000 good do. at $1 82½; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 48. Corn quiet; sales of 1 car Low Mixed at 55c. Corn-meal sold at $1 15 for bolted and $1 10 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged at $20 for Shorts, $21 for Shipstuffs, and $22 for Middlings, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—10,400 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, and 2,847,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,000 bushels Wheat and 2,046,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 75; fair to prime, $1 65@$1 70; choice Amber, $1 75; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 70; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 55; Western Red, $1 50; do. Amber, $1 60@$1 65. Corn steady; Southern White, 86c.; do. Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western dull at 58c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 53c.@56c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@49c.; do. White, 50c.@53c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged, but a shade firmer; Pennsylvania, $20@$26. Mess Pork unchanged, quiet and steady. Bulk Meats firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard quiet and steady at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 93c.@93½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; soft Spring, $1 10; sample lots of new No. 3 Fall, $1 25; prime dry, $1 35; old low No. 3 Winter Red, $1 50. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 35c. cash; 38c. August, 42c.@44c. sacked. Oats steady, with a good demand; No. 2, 31½c.@32c. cash and seller July; 30c. September, 34c.@35c. sacked. Rye firm at 62c.@65c. Whisky higher at 91c. Pork easier at $16 50@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 10c.@10½c. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firmer at $4@$4 50. Cattle steady, with a good demand for fair to medium [illegible]. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $6 87½@$7 50; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn in good demand; Mixed, 56c.@57c.; Yellow, 58c.; White, 70c. Oats in good supply and demand at 41c.@43c. Bran dull at 70c. Hay—Prime, $20@$21; choice scarce; no sales. Pork dull at $17 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 8¾c. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 10½c.@10⅞c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard—Refined scarce; Tierce, 9¾c.; Keg, 10c. Sugar dull; common to prime, 10½c. Molasses dull; plantation, refined, 50c. Whisky in fair demand; Evansville, 91c.; Louisiana, 94c.; Cincinnati, 95c. Coffee, 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¾.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $7 25@$7 50; Fancy, $8. Wheat nominally, $1 25@$1 35 for old; $1 15@$1 30 for new on arrival. Corn firm at 60c.@62c. for shelled, sacked. Oats firmer at 45c.@47c., sacked. Rye quiet and steady at 65c.@70c. Barley steady at 85c.@90c. for No. 1 Fall. Provisions steady; Pork $17. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c., packed. Hams, steady; Plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c.@90c.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat steady; old Red, $1 40@$1 43; new, $1 35@$1 40. Corn firm at 49c.@50c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats steady at 35c.@45c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork quiet; held at $17. Lard quiet but firm; current make, 8c.@8¼c.; Steam, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c.; jobbing sales at 8¾c. Bulk Meats steady; held firmly; Shoulders, $7 50@$7 62½, $7 50 freely bid; held at $7 75, buyer July; $8, buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c., the latter bid, buyer July; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky steady at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 nominal at $35. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 25@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Winter do., $7@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat very quiet; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 65@$1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85; No. 1 Spring Minnesota, $1 50; No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 42. Rye is held at 68c. Corn less active; Yellow, 56c.@58c.; Mixed Western, 55c.@56c. Oats—Market better; White, 47c.@48c. Coffee steady; Rio, 18¼c.@18¾c. Sugar firmer; fair to good Refining Cuba, 7½c.@8c. Molasses—A cargo Cuba was sold at 29c. for 50 test. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 18c. Whisky dull at 92c.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced 2c.@3½c.; closing strong; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 80; Extra White Michigan, $1 90; No. 1 do., $1 75; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 53½; seller July, $1 53½; seller August, $1 30¾; No. 2 Red, $1 53. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 42¾c.; seller August, 43½c.; seller September, 45¼c.; Low Mixed, 41¼c.; White, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights—To Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bbls. Flour, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 50. Wheat firm and in good demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2, $1 21¾ cash; seller July, $1 21¼; seller August, $1 18. Oats dull and declining at 29½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and lower, at 35c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and unchanged at 62c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10¼c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 120,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 187,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of Extra White at $1 89; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 81; No. 2 do. $1 57; Amber Michigan opened at $1 50; closed at $1 53. Corn quiet and unchanged at 43c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and weak at 38c. for Mixed Western; 38c. for Mixed State; 44c. for White State. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 1,460 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 60; No. 2, $1 45. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats firm at 41c. for No. 1. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40½c. Resin steady at $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Printing Cloths nominal and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾. Erie Railway shares, 46¾.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 47.

PARIS, July 14—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—12:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for average California White.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans not below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,250 bales were American; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston deliverable July at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, July 14—Evening.—Linseed oil, £33 5s.@£33 10s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, July 13.—Sugar—Quotations are nominal; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 11@11½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 12½@14½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 7½@8 reals ⅌ arroba for Nos. 8 to 10; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 472,000 boxes, 28,000 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 29,000 boxes, 3,000 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 38,000 boxes, 7,100 hhds., including 5,900 boxes and 5,500 hhds. to United States. Molasses nominal. Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 7½@7¾ reals ⅌ arroba; fair to good refining, 8@9¼ reals ⅌ arroba; grocery grades, 11½@12 reals ⅌ arroba. Bacon dull. Flour dull. Lard in fair demand; in kegs, $21 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $21@$22. Potatoes, $10 50@$11 ⅌ bbl. Tallow firm. Wax steady. Onions steady at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. for American. Coal-oil—In tins, quiet at 5¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $5 62½. Lumber—White Pine steady at $58 50@$55. Pitch Pine nominal. Shooks—Box quiet and weak at 9@9½ reals; Hogshead nominal. Sugar, 25 reals. Molasses nominal, 25 reals. Naval Stores nominal. Hoops—Long Shaved in fair demand. Freights firm; ⅌ box of Sugar, loading at Havana for ports on the north coast of Cuba, $1 75@$1 87½; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, loading at Havana for United States, $7 50@$7 75; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar from north outside ports to United States, $7 75@$8; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, do., $5@$5 25; to Falmouth and orders loading at Havana, 65s. 6d.; at outports on the north coast, 72s. 6d. Exchange—On United States, 60 days, Currency, 26@27 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 33@34 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, Currency, 28@29 ⅌ cent. premium.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
GUVRIRE & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 37 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at Chambers thereof, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873, present Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Justice. MICHAEL J. LOWE against THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of George B. Satterlee, Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, defendant in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that such order should be granted, now, on motion of Wm. H. Willis, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar of the debts of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims against the said Company, as prescribed in said by original section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, PART 3, of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner and form requiring all the creditors of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and prove the same to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that such notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the *Daily Register* and *The New-York Times*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that John C. Gray, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed a referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon any or all matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

Notice to Creditors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court—Michael J. Lowe against The Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order, on or before the 25th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1873.

mh25-law6mTu JOHN C. GRAY, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GRIFFITH ROWE, plaintiff, against THOMAS L. SANFORD and DELIA A. SANFORD, his wife, Samuel Cochran, John Reilly, Zephaniah Ayres, James McCandless, John McDonald, Patrick Vesey, Thomas Hagan, Lewis Lehman, James H. Havens, James H. Havens, Jr., and H. Clark, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.

I. H. & B. F. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against E. SCHOENBERG, Israel Schoenberg, Abraham Schoenberg, and Emanuel Schoenberg, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, E. Schoenberg: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Broad-street, Drexel Building, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 27, 1873.

EDWARD PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.

EDWARD PATTERSON,
je10-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell.
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER, SARATOGA, and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Sanitary-Room Coolers. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; Ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Some of the Aldermen yesterday gave explanations of their conduct in reference to the police justices. They declare it to be based upon a belief that the new nominees are worse than the present incumbents. This is an excellent reason why they should vote to reject, but not for refusing to take any action at all, which has the effect of leaving the Tammany Justices in their places. Mr. KEHR was frank enough to avow that such was his object, and although hitherto suspected only of a general knowledge of furniture, he suddenly announced his possession of profound learning in the law by declaring his conviction that Aldermen have no right to oust the present Magistrates by confirming their successors. This is as much as to say that the Aldermen may nullify a law of the Legislature at pleasure. It claims for them greater power than was ever given to any body of men under a constitutional government. All that is asked of the Aldermen in this matter is, that they obey the law and act upon these nominations. They are at liberty to reject the persons now before them, or any others whom they may deem unfit, but by refusing to do anything they perpetuate the corruption in our police courts which it was one of the objects of the Reform movement to remove. They cannot expect to have the approval of the friends of reform by persisting in this course.

The anxiety of the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen to have the management of the markets removed from the Department of Finance is a decided compliment to that department. It shows that the Market Bureau has been conducted, like the Department of Parks, with a regard rather to the public interests than to those of the ward politicians who peddle in petty offices. The Tammany Aldermen want to have the markets transferred to the Department of Public Works. This implies a confidence in the ductility of that department which we can hardly imagine to be well founded.

The statistics of the work done in our criminal courts during the past six months are in the highest degree creditable to the Judges, but are especially so to District Attorney PHELPS and his assistants, by whom these cases have been prepared and tried. In the Court of General Sessions 833 cases have been disposed of with only 147 acquittals; whereas, in the same period in the same court last year, 572 cases were disposed of with 140 acquittals. This fact is sufficient evidence that Mr. PHELPS is more industrious and efficient than his predecessor, but these records do not show all of his services. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer a number of important cases have been tried, which involved vast labor in their preparation and consumed many days in their trial. As the net result of all this vigor and intelligence in the discharge of most arduous duties, the criminal docket is more nearly cleared than it has been for many years, and a large number of our most dangerous outlaws have been safely housed in State Prison for long terms. There is no fear that the supremacy of the law cannot be fully maintained in a community when the officers charged with the enforcement of correctional law are able to present such an exhibit as that found in our columns this morning compiled from the records of the District Attorney's office.

Fully equipped for her perilous voyage, the *Tigress* departed yesterday on her errand to the Arctic seas. The Government is entitled to praise for the speed with which an expedition has been fitted out to go to the relief of the *Polaris*, and there is a general hope that these exertions will be rewarded by the speedy return of both vessels. So little of practical value to mankind results from voyages of discovery to the Polar regions, that they will not meet with much favor in the future. The mission of the *Tigress*, however, is understood to be one wholly of humanity, as it is intended solely to search for and rescue the crew of the *Polaris*, if found in distress. This object has met with general commendation, which would not have been accorded an expedition intended to expose human beings again to the hardships and dangers of the Northern latitudes merely to further pursue a geographical enigma, and add a scanty store to the knowledge of the world.

Excitement over the "Romanizing tendencies" of the Church of England has been growing during the last week or two. On Monday, June 30, a large and influential meeting was held in London to denounce the practice of confession in the Church. That meeting was called as a protest against the petition of "483 priests" to the Upper House of Convocation. The essential part of that petition was as follows:

> "That in view of the widespread and increasing use of sacramental confession, your right reverend House may consider the advisability of providing for the education, selection, and licensing of duly-qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon law."

The cable reports that this subject was debated in the House of Lords last night, and its treatment by the bishops there certainly seems to merit the strong language which the Earl of SHAFTESBURY applied to its treatment by the same prelates in the Upper House of Convocation. "Mealy-mouthed" and "contemptible" were among the expressions employed at the public meeting in regard to the conduct of the bishops, and as it was simply proposed to ask Parliament to provide parishioners with a speedy and inexpensive method of checking practices which are certainly illegal, it is difficult to understand the claim of the bishops that the Church itself could more effectually meet the evil than any legislation. The Ritualist party in the Church of England seem to be doing their best to provoke a hopeless schism.

OUR CHRISTIAN AGE AND COUNTRY.

The student of social phenomena will find a good deal of matter for reflection just now. He will see that in a certain loose and raffish section of society no man is much the worse thought of for committing an act of the basest treachery toward a friend, provided he afterward accepts a challenge to fight a mock duel with that friend. He will, if he goes about much, hear the names of two men in many people's mouths, and, upon inquiring into the causes which render those persons so well known, he will discover that one of them distinguished himself by dishonoring his intimate friend, by breaking up a home, and by bringing disgrace on several families. The student of our manners and customs will then learn that the man who betrayed his friend fought a duel with that friend, in open violation of the laws, and that this double outrage has hitherto gone unpunished. He will see that in the "fast" set to which one or both the duelists belonged, the practice of betraying friends' wives is thought a highly proper and landable one, and that the leader of the set had himself been wounded in a duel, some years ago, through an interesting affair of that very kind. Among this charming clique, largely composed of the "new generation," the tie of marriage is a mockery, husbands are only a pack of dolts to be outwitted by their trusted associates, as in old plays, and the laws are trifles to be swept aside by "social influence." That would be the conclusion of the aforesaid student if he confined his observations to what has recently taken place.

Let him travel beyond this particular case, and take a look at the newspapers. He will find reported in them the story of a woman who made the acquaintance of a man named GOODRICH, through the medium of an immoral advertisement—that is, of an advertisement of the kind which is usually designed to bring immoral people together. When GOODRICH wearied of this intimacy—and it is one of the penalties of such intimacies that one or other of the parties to it soon become disgusted—the woman, not without suspicion of connivance with another man, determined to murder him. She went about the job in the most deliberate and self-possessed way, first getting her "friend's" revolver, and then going to him and calling him by his name, so that he might turn round and see who it was that shot him. She lodged three bullets in his brain—not missing one of her shots—and then walked off, thoroughly satisfied that her sex and her supposed "wrongs" would save her, should she ever be discovered.

When she was discovered, it was evident that she had been plying her old trade, for two replies to a fool who had advertised for a wife (meaning thereby a mistress) were found in her pocket. These letters she tried very hard to destroy, knowing well that they would somewhat detract from the weight of her story concerning her "purity and innocence." And what did the newspapers say? They with one consent fell to work pitying her, praising her courage, and declaring that she had acted with the most perfect propriety. The *Tribune*, a paper which advertises that it is for the "family circle," published an article of which this is a part: "The blood of CHARLES GOODRICH does not cry aloud for vengeance; he and the woman *were quits, for his death seems only fair penalty* for a blighted life." Now there was, in the first place, no blighted life in the case, for the woman seems to have been at least as bad as the man—a woman who answers a "personal" advertisement cannot be much above the level of a harlot. In the next place, murder is not the proper way to redress any wrongs. In the third place, it is the duty of a public journal to *stand by the laws*—no matter what unprincipled men or immoral women may do. The Press is bound in honor to assist in the maintenance of law and order—not to outrage morality, or assist in breaking down those barriers which exist between a great community and social chaos and ruin. They have been built up with infinite difficulty, and to destroy them is to destroy all we have worth living for. The *Tribune*, in justifying murder as a means of redressing personal injuries, and in further pleading the cause and making itself the mouth-piece of immoral women, entitles itself to be admitted into families, it is true—but only into families of that class for which Superintendent MATSELL used to publish the *Police Gazette*, and with which Greene-street is largely tenanted.

Of course, this tone of the Press is precisely what the murderess, KATE STODDARD—to use only one of her multitudinous names—anticipated that it would be. We are told in the *World* that on Sunday "KATE" "seemed perfectly happy, and skipped about the corridor as if she were entertaining company in her own parlor. Her long, wavy hair hung in golden ringlets on her shoulders. She wore a brown dress and light sacque, and still sported the locket in which it is reported she keeps as a memento a portion of the unfortunate GOODRICH's blood." Pretty, innocent, playful creature! Who could refrain from pitying her? With murder in her soul, and plans of debauchery in her heart, she "skips about the corridor" of the jail from which she is shortly to be released amid the applause of a Bible-reading people. Furthermore, we read in the *Herald*—the great go-between in these horrible "personal" cases—that this simple rosebud of a woman—this ill-used virgin—acted in a "most guiltless manner, and took no precaution to hide herself from the police." Why should she? She felt quite sure that, if arrested, her piteous tale about her wrongs would insure her speedy release. Dead men can tell no tales; GOODRICH's side of the story has never been heard, and who cares to ask for it? When a woman shoots a man, would it be "chivalrous" even to ask her why she did it? No—it is only women who live moral lives, and are not murderesses, that may be attacked in newspapers.

A little while ago, we had it laid down by the leader of the New-York Bar that a son could not commit parricide, because if he murdered his father it must be assumed that the said father deserved to be murdered, and the son would be guiltless. FRANK WALWORTH, who shot his father without giving him a moment for defense—without even allowing him time to utter a prayer—was extolled as a hero by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. He now remains a sort of hero in Sing Sing, and is allowed to work "where visitors cannot see him, so that his feelings may not be hurt." If he were poor, and without money or influence, would anybody have cared much for his "feelings?" While all this is going on, the pulpit is silent—Christianity is openly derided, and atheism and vice lord it over the community. The preachers are dumb; most of their churches are shut up—for the work of the Lord needs no one to carry it on in the Summer, although the work of the Devil never stops. The newspapers pander openly to the worst forms of vice; men murder their fathers, and women shoot men, and crime runs unchecked, and we live in an age of progress, and write upon our coins "In God we Trust." It is the only form in which God is to be discovered among us.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Fuller details regarding the closing days of the German Parliament give the key to the causes of the recent retirement of Prince BISMARCK from the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. This is the second defeat which the German Chancellor has suffered in the Prussian Cabinet during six months, and to understand it clearly it is necessary to revert to the first one. In December last the two Houses of the Prussian Parliament had reached something like a dead-lock over the discussion of the Counties Reform bill. The House of Peers stubbornly refused to give their sanction to the attack upon the vested rights of their order which was implied in the creation of elective legislative assemblies in the provinces. Prince BISMARCK and his friends in the Prussian Ministry were in favor of cutting the knot of this difficulty by a wholesale creation of new peers sufficient not only to swamp the opposition on this particular bill, but calculated also to give a solid majority for whatever legislation the Chancellor and his party could get through the Lower House. Prince BISMARCK held, then, the double position of President of the Prussian Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs. As constitutional government is understood and practiced in Prussia, the Cabinet possesses the slightest possible amount of collective responsibility to either Parliament or people. Each member is individually responsible to the King, and in the conduct of his department merely is open to the criticism of Parliament. A Cabinet divided against itself is thus a possible enough thing in Prussia, and for a year past it has been notorious that Marshal VON ROON and his Conservative colleagues were at issue with Prince BISMARCK and the progressive members of the Ministry on nearly every important measure which originated with the Cabinet.

The King is supposed to hold the balance even between the contending parties. He has the power of making a certain line of policy prevail, by causing its ministerial opponents to yield or to give up their places. When, in December last, Prince BISMARCK was refused the plenary powers demanded by him in regard to the creation of new peers, he immediately tendered his resignation as President of the Cabinet. This was promptly accepted by his royal master, and since then the Chancellor of the Empire has been simply Foreign Minister in Prussia. This check greatly diminished the prestige of Prince BISMARCK, as a successful minister, and has perceptibly impaired his influence with the Imperial Parliament during the fifteen weeks' session which has just closed. The bill for the reorganization of the military system of united Germany was a measure on whose passage the Emperor had set his heart. As Chancellor of the Empire, Prince BISMARCK is responsible for the course of business before the German Parliament. When the question of adjournment was raised by that body, the Chancellor demanded that the Army bill should be disposed of before the close of the session. The President of the representative body of the Empire was bold enough to refuse that demand, and the House sustained his decision. Thereupon Prince BISMARCK rated the Imperial Diet soundly, but the bill in question was struck from the calendar nevertheless, and the House adjourned, leaving the desire of the Emperor's heart unfulfilled. Thereupon arose a sharp controversy between the Federal War Minister, Marshal VON ROON, and the Chancellor as to who was responsible for the miscarriage of this important measure. Prince BISMARCK came out second best from this dispute, and in a subsequent discussion over the authorship of the new Press law he committed what has been called, with some reason, one of the most serious blunders of his life.

The Press law was framed with the view of checking the license of the Ultramontane newspapers. It could have been used, however, for the seizure and suppression of any newspaper whatever whose criticisms were unpalatable to the Government. For once, Ultramontanes and Liberals made common cause, and an amount of public indignation was excited which rendered the authorship of the Press law a by no means desirable honor. Prince BISMARCK defended the bill, but he denied all connection with framing it; in fact, he denied ever having read it. He declared that he had introduced it to the Imperial Parliament merely as the agent of the Prussian Government, but unfortunately for the Chancellor's character for veracity, his colleagues in the Prussian Ministry met that statement with a plump denial. Thereupon Prince BISMARCK asked from the Emperor an indefinite release from attendance at the meetings of the Prussian Ministry. This was as promptly conceded as was his request of six months ago for leave to resign the Presidency of the Cabinet. The step in question did not necessarily involve a retirement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It seems, however, to have been an immediate preliminary to that retirement, for the appointment of Herr VON BALAN as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was announced a few days ago. Prince BISMARCK has still enough official work left on his shoulders to satisfy any moderate ambition. Besides being Chancellor of the Empire, and, as such, the only responsible Minister recognized by the Federal Constitution, he is also Minister for Elsass-Lorraine, Minister for Lauenberg, Chief of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Department, and holder of other minor offices besides. The peculiarity of his present position is, that for the first time since the unification of Germany, the Imperial Chancellor has ceased to have a commanding influence over the Prussian Cabinet. Hitherto he has been able to direct Imperial affairs by means of the votes of his Prussian colleagues in the Federal Council. On the answer to the question, "Can he do this in future?" depends some vital issues in the future policy of Germany.

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS.

Tables are published by the Philadelphia *North American*, giving the exports from that city for the fiscal year, which ended with last month. They exhibit a considerable and gratifying increase. The total exports for the year ending June 30, 1870, were valued at $16,903,072; for the year ending June 30, 1871, they were $17,903,202; for the next year they were $20,982,876, and for last year they were $24,203,125. In three years, therefore, the exports have advanced $7,300,053, or 44 per cent. The proportion carried in American vessels has diminished. In 1870 it was 29 per cent.; in 1871 it was 36 per cent.; in 1872, 32 per cent.; and last year it fell to 25 per cent. The actual amount has risen from $4,921,796 in 1870, to $5,964,874 in 1873, having been higher in each of the two intervening years. The Philadelphians confidently expect that the proportion of freight carried in American bottoms will be largely increased by the new line of steamers of which the *Pennsylvania* is the pioneer, and which will be run in intimate connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines. How far their confidence will be justified remains to be seen. But it is certain that a great deal of energy and no small amount of capital will be devoted to the project, and it is one to which the whole country cannot but wish well.

If we compare the export trade of Philadelphia with that of New-York, we find that the proportion reached last year is not maintained this year. In 1872 (we refer, unless otherwise noted, to the fiscal year,) the exports of New-York, excluding gold, were $226,062,773, and those of Philadelphia were $20,982,876, and the proportion was as 10.8 to 1. In 1873 the exports of New-York were $274,396,234; those of Philadelphia were $24,203,125; and the proportion was as 11.3 to 1. The percentage of increase in the case of New-York during the past year is also noticeably larger than in the case of Philadelphia. In New-York it was 21.3 per cent.; in Philadelphia it was 15.5 per cent. We have already said that the increase of exports from Philadelphia in 1873 over 1870 is 44 per cent. The increase of exports from New-York for the same period is not dissimilar, being 40 per cent. Thus the two cities appear, in spite of occasional variations, to share in about the same proportion in the progress of the country.

In the exports from Philadelphia, the most important article is petroleum. This amounted last year to 69,068,564 gallons, and was valued at $14,890,407. In 1872 the quantity was 56,018,787 gallons, and the value $12,668,188, and it is in this article that 69 per cent. of the increase of exports over 1872 occurs. The petroleum exported was almost entirely refined, France being the only country which took any considerably larger amount of crude than of refined. Germany took the most, Belgium the next largest amount, and the Netherlands the next largest, while the three countries together took fully 70 per cent. of the total amount exported.

It is a curious fact, for which political economists and politicians will give their own reasons, that the export of iron and iron manufactures from the port of Philadelphia for the year 1873 was in value only $1,094,136, or less than one-twentieth of the whole exports, while the export of coal was only $104,020, or less than one-half of one per cent. on the whole exports.

In comparing the exports to various countries, the same fact appears that we called attention to a few weeks since in commenting on the foreign trade of the country for the calendar year, 1872, viz.: That the trade with the West Indies is among the most important branches of our commerce, and one which is entitled to great consideration from Congress.

On the whole, the aspect of the foreign trade of Philadelphia is encouraging. It shows steady and healthy progress, the result of well-developed causes, which are more likely to be stronger in the future than less strong. It still bears but a small proportion to the domestic commerce of the city, and will always do so. But it is not courted at the expense of the latter. As an evidence of the general prosperity of the country, as well as of one of its most important cities, the facts we have pointed out are of extreme interest.

SUMMER RECREATIONS.

However unpleasant the fact may be, it must at last be admitted that our leading holiday-places, such as Saratoga and Newport, are not likely to have a prosperous season. The correspondents we have sent to these places all tell the same story of crowds expected but not yet arrived, and it is now so late in the Summer that only the most sanguine landlord expects to reap a remunerative harvest from the guests who as yet exist only in his imagination. Places near the City, like Long Branch, derive benefit from transient visitors, and remote resorts, like the wilds of Lewis County and the Adirondacks, where the rules of fashionable life are not enforced, have their full proportion of frequenters; but the hotels which in former years were made brilliant by crowds of wealthy patrons are as yet comparatively deserted, with but little prospect of anything better in the future.

Various causes have combined to produce this condition of things. These resorts presented at the best but an artificial sort of social life, and there is no need for surprise that it has finally palled upon the public taste. Habit, however, made it endurable, and if such pleasures as it afforded could have been obtained at a reasonable price, it is probable that people would have continued to leave their comfortable City mansions, where they were surrounded by all the luxuries of life, and crowd themselves into the 6 by 9 dens called bedrooms in these great hotels, and submit for several weeks to discomforts which they would not endure for an hour at home. But these hardships gradually became so expensive that people began to consider whether they were worth the price. The result of reflection was injurious to what are known as the fashionable Summer resorts. Just as reflection became natural, if not necessary, it happened that the means of transit to Europe were multiplied and cheapened. A Summer sauntering through the Old World capitals, and historic scenes, proved to be less costly, and to present greater attractions than the idling away of uncomfortable weeks at Saratoga or Newport. Therefore we have seen this year, in a more marked degree than ever before, the ocean steamers crowded during the Spring and early Summer with the outward-bound, while a few winged birds of fashion were found in the heats of mid-July drooping disconsolately in the huge hostelries where in former times there was abundance of gay plumage to be seen in the first hot days of later June.

Another reason for the desertion of the accustomed resorts is the commendable desire which has lately arisen to search out and make use of the many delightful places of refuge from Summer heats and business cares which can be found in our country. There are hundreds of such places in the State of New-York alone, which are only now becoming known to the intense disgust of the favored few who have hitherto managed to keep these delights to themselves. The few fishermen who, for many seasons, have had the superb trout streams in the mountain wilds of Sullivan County to themselves, now complain bitterly of the irruption of hordes of strangers, and the old frequenters of its tranquil waters and delightful solitudes will not thank us for bringing to public notice the pleasures of Bonaparte Lake, in Lewis County. All Northern and Central New-York abounds with lakes and streams where health and pleasure greet the visitors, and it is inevitable that, as they become known, they will have their frequenters, who will be glad to escape to them from the vapid life of the recognized resorts. To those having more of the spirit of adventure, the Pacific Railroad has opened up a new field, for now the Yosemite is as near in point of time as the Notch was a few years ago, and the grand hunting grounds of the far West are as accessible as were the fields at our doors.

While it is impossible to regret the change which has taken place in our methods of Summer recreation, it is proper to remember that the denunciations which have been heaped upon the proprietors of the leading houses at Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, the White Mountains, and similar places, are not entirely deserved. Their rates are extravagant, it is true, but they have large capital employed in their business, and their expenses are enormous. They must expend a fortune in the single item of rents, for the owners of the buildings they occupy make the most extravagant demands, which cannot be resisted. To the extent of the space at their command, they do really keep first-class houses. Whoever likes the artificialities of hotel life can find them in these places in their best guise, and if they are expensive, it is chiefly because they are unnatural. The landlords make no pretense of keeping anything else than what is known in the language of their business as first-class houses, and they have been forced, by circumstances over which they had no control, to demand rates which placed their houses beyond the reach of the multitude, and distasteful even to their patrons.

There is no occasion to heap reproaches upon the landlords in order to account for the decadence of our principal Summer resorts. There was little of physical health to be had in their crowded saloons and contracted chambers; moral life was scarcely strengthened by the mere transfer of Metropolitan social life from the City mansion to the sea-side hotel. There was no communion with nature in these places; there was hardly a change of scene, none at all of habits. There could be no health in such recreation, and the sojourners returned as wearied in mind and body as when they went. In the new era which has dawned, the flight from the City during the torrid term serves its proper purpose of increasing the strength of the people. There is the real change, the absolute release from the conventionalities, the association with new scenes, the acquirement of new ideas, the healthful enjoyment of the solitudes of nature, which can alone do good.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

It seems almost an anachronism to seek, in the last half of the nineteenth century, to utilize religious superstition for a political purpose. The wonderful enthusiasm stirred up by PETER the Hermit, and consummated in triumph when GODFREY planted the cross on the walls of Jerusalem, belonged to eight hundred years ago. Such a passion, to most minds, and to-day, would seem incredible. Yet precisely such a passion, set in motion by the same springs, if impelled by slightly different machinery, is at work in France before our eyes at this very moment—the object being, not to redeem the Holy Sepulchre, but to help to place upon the French throne the representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons, his Majesty, HENRY the Fifth.

The pilgrimage of 1873 to Paray-le-Monial, unlike that of 1096 to Jerusalem, has an avowedly peaceful purpose; but there is little doubt that, if the classes interested were united, the schemers behind would no more hesitate to use them than CŒUR DE LION or BARBAROSSA hesitated to strike at the turbaned Paynim. As a political movement, the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial far surpasses in significance the pilgrimages of last year to La Salette and Lourdes. The measure of significance is partly denoted by magnitude, and partly by the degree of official sanction. As regards the former, it appears that all the railroads leading to Paray-le-Monial have reduced their fares fifty per cent., thus enabling pilgrims to flock there at the lowest possible price. Generals CHARETTE and DE SONIS sent a kind of manifesto to the Papal Zouaves in La Vendée and along the Loire to march to the popular shrine, and were eagerly obeyed. The *Assemblée Nationale* estimates the number of pilgrims gathered there in one day at 20,000. At the head of the column which, on another occasion, left Paris, were several prominent members of President MACMAHON's staff. In Lyons, the now famous M. DUCROS publicly congratulated the committee setting out from that city, and which left on the professed mission to make known the special virtues of the image at Paray-le-Monial. Among the Mountains of Vivarais the gardes champêtres were employed to scatter pamphlets enjoining the peasants to leave their flocks and herds to the guardianship of ST. MARGARET—she having promised to take care of all the goods and chattels of people going to Paray-le-Monial. On many of the roads, the travel coming the other way has been impeded for hours by the throngs of devotees hastening to the holy shrine. Special hymns have been written to be sung there, in which vast multitudes have joined, something in the manner of an American camp-meeting. One of these productions reminds us of a like gathering in another way, as witness the following verses:

> "Monsieur Thiers has failed to rouse
> Our martial ardor, once so high;
> To triumph where our foes carouse,
> Our Henry must to us draw nigh.
> 'Tis Henry only that can show
> To us the path that leads to fame—
> The path where burnished lilies glow.
> All honor to loved Henry's name."

These stanzas are hardly suggestive of lofty religious enthusiasm, but it should be explained they are but two among many, and are selected by way of indicating the political feeling that animates the whole movement. There are, no doubt, numerous pilgrims who really believe in the wonderful stories told of what goes on at the shrine of the Madonna of the Saône-et-Loire; but it is hard to believe that, in free-thinking France, they constitute a very large fraction of the thousands now streaming to Paray-le-Monial. Still, as a test of the practical scope and force such a movement may be made to exert on political affairs, in a country counting itself the most civilized in the world, this later pilgrimage has an interest which must cause it to be closely watched, and not with least attention by those to whom such a spectacle of human credulity is most painful and discouraging. If by such means is to be affected the restoration of a dynasty, NAPOLEON III. was not so far wrong when he said that Frenchmen were not yet fit to govern themselves.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. H. V. POOR's *Manual of the Railroads of the United States for* 1872-1873 gives an interesting and valuable summary of the workings of this colossal interest for the past year. It shows 67,104 miles of railroad to be in operation, of which 6,427 miles were opened the past year, and 33,934, or more than one-half, since 1863. Extended statements of the cost, earnings, expenses, &c., of 426 different companies are given, embracing 57,323 miles of line—the balance of the mileage, 9,781 miles, being made up of roads only recently or partially completed, and which, consequently, made no returns of their operations. The cost of the mileage (57,323 miles) of the roads whose operations are given, is $3,159,423,057, made up of $1,647,844,113 share capital, and $1,511,578,944 of various forms of indebtedness. Their earnings—of which $132,309,270 were received for transportation of passengers, and $340,931,785 for freight—amounted to $473,241,055, being fifteen per cent. on the whole investment. The operating expenses for the year were $307,486,682, or sixty-five per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings were $165,754,373, or thirty-five per cent. of the gross receipts, equaling 5.2 per cent. of the whole investment. The cost of the roads averaged $55,116 per mile; their earnings $8,256 per mile, and $11 75 per head of population, estimated at 40,232,000.

The earnings of the roads of the different sections, of course, differed greatly, the most productive roads being those of the six New-England States, the earnings of which, the past year, were $48,519,835, or 21.10 per cent. on a cost of $229,938,794. The cost per mile of the roads (4,274 miles) was $53,418; the earnings per mile, $10,636; the earnings per head of population, estimated at 3,568,000, $13 53. The number of inhabitants to each mile of road was 709.

The cost of the 11,617 miles of road in operation in the six Middle States equaled $923,700,774, or $79,487 per mile. Their earnings were $169,205,709, or 18.30 per cent. of their cost. The earnings per mile were $14,565, and $15 86 per head of population. The number of inhabitants to each mile of road was 792.

For the ten Western States and their contiguous territories, the cost of the 28,738 miles of railroad in operation was $1,472,625,232, or $50,350 per mile. Their earnings equaled $193,626,258, or 13.10 per cent. of the cost. Their earnings per mile were $6,735; per head of population, $13 76. The number of inhabitants to the mile of road was 490.

The earnings of the railroads of the New-England States were 21.10 per cent. of the gross cost; those of the Middle States 18.30, and those of the Western States 13.10 per cent. The comparatively unfavorable result for the West is due simply to an excess of mileage to population. Should no more roads be constructed there for the next five years, the investment would probably show as well in the West as in the East.

The population of the United States is now increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 annually. The greater portion of this increase is in the West, where it amounts to 600,000 annually. No considerable extent of line should be built there for the next five years, although it is probable that a considerable extent will be constructed, as railways, no matter what may be the return on their cost, will be constructed until they everywhere become the highways of the country.

The excessive mileage in the Western States has arisen very largely from the action of leading railways in that section, prompted by a spirit of competition, and probably in many cases by the opportunities it afforded to "rings" inside the boards of direction to make money by an interest in contracts for construction, in supplying materials, or in negotiating securities for the new lines. Among the companies that have sinned most in the construction of uncalled-for and unproductive branches, is the Chicago and North-western. This company has increased its mileage to nearly if not quite 2,000 miles, the cost of which, capitalizing leased roads, cannot be less than $100,000,000. The earnings on this vast sum only equalled about eleven per cent., or four per cent. less than the average for the whole country. While immense additions to the mileage have been going on, the earnings of the concern were actually less the past year than in 1868. The Milwaukee and St. Paul have not been much behind in this vicious system of seeking for business all over the West, while the adoption of some of the worthless branches which are now incorporated in its main line can by no means be accounted for simply by a mistake of judgment. The Michigan Central Railroad has been obliged to forego its customary dividends, its earnings having been exhausted in supporting its weaker branch lines. Even the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has, through the same fault, wholly lost the pre-eminence which it once enjoyed. Other roads, among which may be named the Chicago and Alton, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western, are open to similar complaints; in fact, it is a vice to which almost every line that has any means or credit must to a greater or less extent plead guilty.

Another great evil, which we hope to have seen the last of, is the "watering" process, which has been a great outrage upon the public. The leading culprit here is Commodore Vanderbilt. No sooner had he got hold of the Hudson River Railroad than he commenced his operations by doubling the share capital of the road, calling up, however, only one-half of the money the stock represented. Upon the consolidation of the Hudson River and Central another issue of fictitious stock was made to the amount of $45,000,000. For these two scrip issues, amounting to [illegible], not a dollar went into the treasury of the company, nor was the ability of the company to earn an additional penny increased thereby. It was wholly unmitigated plunder. Upon this sum Mr. Vanderbilt levies eight per cent., or [illegible] annually. But this is not all. Upon the consolidation of the Central, in 1853, a "watering" was made in the form of bonds to the amount of nearly [illegible]. Of this, [illegible] were outstanding at the date of the last report of the company. The interest on this sum at six per cent. is [illegible]. The total amount, therefore, annually drawn from the public by this road on fictitious capital, or debt, is [illegible], for which no equivalent in any form is rendered. No wonder the Western farmers are getting beside themselves in the matter of railroad transportation. They complain that everything is eaten up on its way to market. Let them force Mr. Vanderbilt to disgorge his ill-gotten gains, and they will have gone a long way toward righting their wrongs.

Notwithstanding all the blunders and wrongs that have been enumerated, the result is a most wonderful one. The total earnings of all the roads cannot have been less than [illegible]. These earnings are increasing, probably, at the rate of more than [illegible] annually, so that in 1881 the total earnings of the roads now in operation will be [illegible]. The increase of earnings is almost wholly from the transportation of freight—a most favorable symptom, as it shows a solid improvement in the material interests of the country. The total tonnage transported the past year probably exceeded [illegible] tons. Of this amount the railroads of Pennsylvania transported 57,000,000 tons against some 15,000,000 in 1860. Other States show an almost equally rapid increase. But for all these matters, more fully elaborated, we must refer the reader to the Manual, which is a complete store-house of information on the subject with which it deals.

OBITUARY.

AMOS PILLSBURY.

Gen. Amos Pillsbury died yesterday in Albany, aged sixty-eight years. Gen. Pillsbury had been well known for several years in connection with the self-supporting prison system. He proved his plans first while Warden of the Penitentiary at Wethersfield, Conn., and was induced to go from thence to the Albany Penitentiary, where he again carried out the same system. It was while connected with this prison that, at the instance of Gov. E. D. Morgan, he was made Superintendent of Police in this City, being the second incumbent of that important office. He held the place for about a year, succeeding Mr. Tallmadge and being succeeded by the late John A. Kennedy. He resigned the position in 1860 to return to Albany, where he continued to labor until a few months before his death, having his son to fill his place, when he withdrew finally from the office.

COLONEL VON BORBSTAEDT.

The death of this distinguished military writer is thus spoken of by the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "The fraternity of writers of real technical knowledge who devote their powers to the enlightenment of the European public as to military matters, and who have grown into such importance since the era of war in which we live began with the encounter between France and Austria fourteen years ago, have just lost their foremost member. Colonel Von Borbstaedt, the well-known editor of the Berlin [illegible] Wochenblatt, and of the [illegible], died last week after a long illness. Colonel von Borbstaedt was on the half-pay of one of the non-combatant branches of the Prussian Army; but he was an enthusiastic lover of his profession, and exerted a very large influence as a writer, displaying, under difficult circumstances, an honorable independence of spirit, as well as a remarkable knowledge of detail. To the literary world generally he was best known by his excellent volumes on the war of 1866 and the earlier portion of that of 1870, of the latter of which Major Dwyer has just published an English translation. Col. Borbstaedt deserves the especial credit of a Press writer who declined to lend his authority to anything under the name of history which was not thoroughly authenticated; and both the works above mentioned were purposely delayed by him in order that his narratives might be freed from the inaccuracies inevitable in writing which follows the events of a great war from week to week. To do this was no doubt a loss of immediate profit. On the other hand, he has had the satisfaction of bequeathing really standard records—if not wholly complete ones—of the transactions he noticed; while the hurried narratives of earlier Berlin and Swiss writers, which professed to be historical, but were very much the opposite, are already passing into merited oblivion."

DEATH OF A UTICA MERCHANT.

Mr. D. V. W. Golden, a prominent merchant of Utica, N. Y., died at his residence in New-Hartford, N. Y., on Sunday evening from injuries received by being thrown from his buggy some weeks since. His family are in Europe.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.

We understand, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 1, that the new treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar reached London yesterday. Our advices from that island up to the 7th of June report that the treaty was signed two days previously by Dr. Kirk, acting on behalf of her Majesty, and by a relative of the Sultan as plenipotentiary of his Highness. The treaty provides for the immediate cessation of the transport of slaves throughout his Highness' dominions, for the abolition of all slave markets, and for the protection of all liberated slaves. The treaty was ratified the same day by the Sultan himself, who engages, *motu proprio*, to abide faithfully by its provisions, and to do all in his power to see that they are effectually carried out within his territories. The Arabic version of the treaty adopted by Dr. Kirk and his Highness was mainly that prepared by Rev. Mr. Badger while at Zanzibar. Not a single additional gun-boat was on the station when the Sultan affixed his seal and signature to this important document, which abolishes for ever the transport of slaves from the mainland of Africa, and gives her Majesty's cruisers full power to seize and confiscate any vessel found engaged in the illegal traffic. Mr. Schultz, the German Consul, and the new Consul for the United States, are said to have backed Dr. Kirk with all their influence, and it is gratifying to learn that her Majesty's representative was congratulated, not only by the resident Indian community, but by many of the principal Arabs on the occasion. The Sultan, too, instead of exhibiting ill-will against us for our insistence in this matter of the slave trade, has notified his intention of visiting England during the ensuing year. The success thus far achieved reflects credit on all who were engaged in the negotiations, and especially on Dr. Kirk, whose good fortune it was to wind them up.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant General of Canada, recently issued, shows that the total force of the Dominion militia, including gazetted officers, actually present with their corps during the time of the annual drill was 30,144. In addition to this number, 339 men attended the infantry schools of instruction, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in militia corps. The actual force trained last year, chiefly in camps of exercise, was 951 field artillery men, 1,697 garrison artillery men, 106 engineers, and [illegible] infantry; the whole constituting the Canadian Army of 30,144 men. In the field artillery an increase of [illegible] men over last year is noted. The entire force is now organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries, into tactical brigades of the three arms. The number of men who attended camp drill in 1872 exhibits an increase over the number in the preceding year, the total for 1872 being 30,144, against 22,544 in 1871. Considerable progress has been made in providing the force with a more suitable description of arms. The greater part of the cavalry are now provided with Snider carbines of the same kind as that used by the English Regular Cavalry. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise has been provided for, and the field batteries are being armed, as fast as means will permit, with the same description of field guns as those recently issued to the horse artillery of the English Regular Army, in the place of the old pattern field guns. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles and use the same kind of ammunition as that used in the regular army.

SURVEY OF THE COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. J. E. James and party were to leave San Diego, Cal., on the 3d inst., to commence the exploration and survey of the Colorado Desert, to the head of the Gulf of California. The San Diego *Union* gives this account of the expedition: "Mr. James' party consists of eight men. They will carry a complete outfit, and will be prepared to stay in the field about two months. We are inclined to believe that the 'inland sea' or salt-water canal project will be found more feasible than has been generally supposed. If the Gulf of California is extended northward 150 miles, as proposed, it will open navigation to a point on the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway, in San Diego County, giving us an inland port, in fact, less than 100 miles from this city. Of course the successful accomplishment of this scheme will add largely to the trade of the railroad."

CAPE MAY.

THE VISITORS FROM PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURG—PRETTY QUAKERESSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY,
Monday, July 14, 1873.

Life at the sea-side is pretty much the same thing everywhere when viewed broadly, differing only in apparent trifles. But it is exactly out of these trifles that we derive happiness or misery. Long Branch ought to be quite as comfortable and as pleasant as Cape May, and indeed there are several reasons why it ought to be much more enjoyable. For at Cape May there is really no scenery worth describing, whereas at Long Branch the environs are full of quiet beauty, Monmouth County being blessed above all other counties of New-Jersey as regards soil and temperature. We are here still in New-Jersey, but, as it were, at the fag-end of the State. We have no environs. Behind us is a scrub forest, a wilderness, with heavy undergrowth; on each side of us stretch out broad reaches of salt-marsh; before us extends the illimitable perspective of the ocean. It may well be conceived under such circumstances that the drives are limited in number, and restricted in extent. There is the steam-boat landing, three and a half miles from the hotel, where the good Baltimoreans and Philadelphians disembark, and there is the beach, which is firm and even, and there is the road which takes one to the lighthouse, a tall stone structure, with a revolving light, fixed at the exact junction of Delaware Bay and the Atlantic. In spite of this scanty encouragement for amateur Jehus, there is no lack of handsome teams belonging to young swells of Philadelphia, young bloods of Baltimore, young millionaires of Pittsburg. Faithfully every afternoon, about two hours before sunset, they make their appearance in public for the satisfaction of the world, and great is the pride of the young beauty who has been invited to take a seat in the tilbury or dog-cart, or wagon of one of these. It might be surmised from this that Cape May is a dressy place, because dressing and driving go together usually. But this would be erroneous, for it is a resort where one can do as one pleases in the matter of toilettes, the great majority being opposed to extravagance and eccentricity. Whenever I have seen toilettes that were in the least what the French would call *ébouriffantes*, I have said to myself, "That's from Pittsburg," and on questioning any one of the polite clerks, I have invariably found myself correct. The fact is, as I suppose, that the people of Pittsburg have for some time been making money very fast with a pretty sure expectation of continuing the pleasing task. They have not had time to learn the many ways in which wealth can be gracefully exhibited, and being determined to lug their dollars into evidence have no other resource than dress and diamonds. Probably Cape May would suffer from this but for two things, the extreme good taste of the Baltimore ladies, who are not in the least averse to purple, fine linen, and silk attire, and the remnant of Quakerism among the Philadelphians. The lady Quakers do not altogether abjure colors and lace and ribbons, but everything is softened down with a skill which, were it not the offspring of a religious sentiment, I should have supposed came from a most refined coquetry. If Americans want to see the true beauties of their charming country, let them come to Cape May. I have seen here in the Stockton Hotel, no less than three old ladies, old in the truest sense, who were positive beauties. Their complexions were perfect, their eyes brilliant, their teeth faultless, their walk undulating, and the youngest of them was over sixty. Nowhere in the world can one see so many adorable old ladies as in America, and nowhere in America so many as in Cape May. I try in vain to remember what one of them, who has specially captivated my affections, wore when I last saw her. It was soft, and it was mauve color, and it was trimmed with something, but what I cannot recollect. But I perfectly remember that the effect was altogether charming, and that as we descended the broad stairway together chatting, we came upon a group of Pittsburg girls dressed for the evening hop. They were pretty girls, with faces full of affection and good humor, but as the old Quakeress passed by they suddenly became tawdry, insipid, and toneless. Such a change I imagine would befall a few Géromes, Merles, Coutures, &c., if a Titian or a Rembrandt were suddenly set in the midst of them. And then the manners of the Quakeresses are so perfect. There is nothing in the old noblesse of Europe equal to it. It is perfect fascination. Their voices are low and sweet, and they never strain after effect, and seem to sympathize so perfectly with the person with whom they are conversing as to place him completely at his ease, and make him show himself at his best. Judge what refining influence these most excellent beings must have upon the mixed multitude of a hotel. The younger Quakeresses are as perfect in dress, and in manner, but there is a difference. They are more earnest even to a spice of combativeness, and they have ideas regarding the rights of women which even epigrams will not put down. Their voices are so sweet and gentle and their faces so divinely exquisite that the rudest boor would not dare to talk about crowing hens, and the most opinionated listens with pleasure.

Originally people came to the sea-side to bathe, but that has long since been voted a superstition. Here, however, the practice survives, one reason being that the bathing is delightful. There is no undertow whatever, and every day, between 11 and 1, thousands of people flock into the surf, and holding hands stand the outrageous buffeting of the breakers. There is no rope, nor need of any, but a boat is in readiness outside in case any young, ambitious fellow should take it into his head to swim without having the necessary stamina. This does not happen often. The bathing suits which one hires here are immensely coquettish, having large lengths of braiding and embroidering. The gentlemen's suits are variously cut, the rarest used being those that go no farther than the knee. In these degenerate days very few gentlemen could wear knee breeches, and the same reason holds good in the bathing suits. The children who come to Cape May have a glorious time. They can wallow to their hearts' content in the pools that form in the sand along shore, and can paddle in and out, and build castles of sand along the mimic oceans, and lay out gardens separated from the outer world by walls four inches high. It is pleasant to watch their hearty enjoyment and the naive power of imagination which enables them to believe in their buildings. I saw a boy with a boat in his hand rolling over and over in the shallows. Suddenly he saw the castle in the sands, surrounded by its gardens of shells and weeds. "Look here," said he, plunging into the company of young girls, without the formality of an introduction, "this is my ship, and I'll be a pirate captain, and I'll come to the castle, and you must give a great feast, and then in the night I'll surprise the castle and cut everybody's throat, all save this one, and I'll take her off in my ship to be the rover's bride." The proposition was assented to with joy, and, after telling them as much as he remembered of Ned Buntline's last ten cents' worth, the play began.

Lying on the sands and reading Shelley, or sitting on the superb piazzas and listening to the band, is all very well for those who are bodily in need of rest. For those whose minds need relaxation, severe physical labor is the best restorative; and, consequently, editors, lawyers, doctors, parsons, &c., all who have worked their brains, make a toil of pleasure as a matter of course. Let business men lounge and *flaner* about the parlors and piazzas—they must, like the Apostles, go a-fishing. The fishing here is very pleasant, because it partakes of the nature of a picnic. I have spoken of the salt-marshes that lie around Cape May. These are traversed by narrow streams of water connecting by inlets with the ocean. Only those with considerable depth have been utilized by a Mr. Schillinger, a coal dealer; and all the coal used in Cape May is brought in schooners along this stream. The landing-place is known as Schillinger's, and here one can find a considerable number of pleasure-boats in which to go fishing. They carry a single fore and aft sail and are pretty speedy, so that occasionally some exciting scratch races come off. The principal stream is a branch of the Sound, which runs along the coast all the way, and extends to within fifteen miles of Long Branch. It is generally narrow, but sometimes more than a mile in width. Some day, when the inter-communication of the country requires it, this natural canal will be utilized and form a cheap source of transit for goods from the Chesapeake to New-York. At present, it serves no turn whatever save for the pleasure-boat. The sport is supposed to consist of crabbing; but as the crabs are of the hard shell variety, and scarcely so large as the palm of one's hand, it may be doubted if the game is worth the candle. Still, there is the excitement of going somewhere, and the pleasure of the young ladies' society—they pretend to be ardent advocates of fishing, though I believe they have other prey in view—and there is the pleasant sensation of gliding with considerable speed through the smooth water; and there is the smack of the briny air, and there is the queer feeling of gliding through meadows. Besides, occasionally, one can catch other fish, and one can always get a first-class appetite by the effort. To a botanist, perhaps, a salt-meadow might furnish themes for endless endeavor; but, for my part, I must confess that I have seen nothing save coarse grasses and an occasional frog. The crickets are there in plenty, and sing their monotonous song of "cree-cree" all day and all night long. Occasionally, one can see a bunch of young shrimps feeding on the carcass of a tiny little fish, and now and then a small brown butterfly with black spots hovers about the boat, and mistakes the flowers in the ladies' hats for genuine offspring of Flora with calyxes full of honey.

In the afternoon when the shadows have crept round and have thrown a kindly mantle over the lawn, there is usually a concourse of croquet-players. There is a lady here from Washington who is a dreaded rover, and who maltreats every one who plays against her. But the hotel people are not great hands at croquet, which is played with much more enthusiasm by the cottagers who outnumber them many times told. There are many ways of playing croquet, but I think the country fashion is the most pleasant. You stoop to hammer in the hoops, and she stoops to hold it for you; your hands are continually meeting, and by the time the third hoop is in, her little hand glides somehow under your arm, and you find yourself going in the direction of the shrubberies, whence, into the wood, from which you emerge in about an hour's time. All the sisters and cousins ask if you had a good time, and who beat, with expressive smiles, and you reply, "Oh, immense! I lost, of course." This variety of the game is often played, and is more popular than the strictly scientific style. There is often a sequel to this, in which a ring is used instead of a hoop. Now, in Cape May there are no woods, and no walks save along a plank road leading to the light-house and ending half-way in a pile of sand. Consequently only one form of croquet can be adopted, and that the least pleasing. It is a fact which the ladies will do well to remember, that men are most liable to "spoon" among woods and lanes, waterfalls and savage glens. Women love the sea-side because it has a similar effect upon them. But though a woman when in a romantic mood is truly irresistible, there is too great a concourse of people to suit the timidity of our young men. Hence, ye ladies fair, who are husband-hunting, do not go to the sea-side; go to such places as the Adirondacks, Watkins' Glen, and, above all, Trenton Falls. Some one has said that such is the seductive power of women, that any girl not positively ugly can make any man propose if she has him for a week to herself. I do not say no, but I will simply point out that by the sea-side she can never get him to herself, there being a thousand distractions and interruptions. GAR.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR THE LAST DAY—POOL-SELLING IN THE CITY.

The second meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will be inaugurated to-day, and from the entries in the various races a magnificent day's sport may be anticipated. The interest in the races seems to increase, and the pool-rooms in the City last night were thronged with people, notwithstanding the hot weather. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company promises to send the extra boat at 10:30 every day of the meeting. The sport is to begin with a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, for which there are five entries, viz.: Duffy, 7 years, 151 pounds; Blind Tom, 7 years, 154 pounds, who will make his first appearance on this course; Maid of Athens, 145 pounds, 4 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dickson; Lucy Jackson, aged, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, 151 pounds, and Shylock, 148 pounds. The last three are new at the timber, but if they will jump the obstacles a fine race may be anticipated. At all events, the race will be close between the old stagers, Duffy and Blind Tom, who are both excellent jumpers. The second event will be a trial purse of $400 for all ages, dash of a mile, and the starters are announced to be Mark Jordan, (formerly John Boulger,) 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imp. Yorkshire, 90 pounds; John Coffee's b. f., by Beacon, out of Maiden, 3 years, 87 pounds; Artist, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, 90 pounds; ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 87 pounds, and Buchu, 87 pounds. The third race is the Ocean Hotel Stakes, a mile and three-quarters, and the following four stables will be positively represented, viz.: McGrath, Withers, Doswell, and Bruce. It is expected that the Belmont colors will also put in an appearance, but last night it was in doubt. McGrath will, of course, start. Tom Bowling has the two imported colts by Blair Athol and Marsyas, has a ch. c. by Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington; Cora Lisa, by Censor, and the gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by Australian, out of Eagless—the winner of the Monmouth Oaks. Bruce will start Galway, by Concord out of Mandina. The mile heats, which will conclude the programme, will be an interesting race, as the five starters will be Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar out of Minnie Minor; Gorlitzer, 4 years, by Lexington out of Schottische by Albion; Jury, 4 years, by Lexington out of Roxanna; Fadladeen, 6 years, by War Dance out of Nora Creina, and Warlike, 3 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard—who made such a good race in the Sequel Stakes last Saturday. The betting on these races at Chamberlin's and Johnson's last night was active at the following figures:

HURDLE RACE.

Duffy	$35	$35	$85	$75
Blind Tom	25	22	50	55
Shylock	7	5	25	20
Maid of Athens } Lucy Jackson }	6	7		
Total	$73	$69	$160	$140

MILE DASH.

Artist	$30	$30	$105	$70
Mark Jordan	10	10	35	25
Quits	8	8	25	26
B. f. by Beacon	5	5 }	16	21
Buchu	3	4 }		
Total	$56	$57	$181	$142

OCEAN HOTEL STAKES.

McGrath	$80	McGrath left out.	
Belmont	26	Belmont	$60
Withers	15	Withers	12
Doswell	11	Doswell	31
Bruce	12	Bruce	6
Total	$144		$109

These two pools were sold at Johnson's where the Belmont stable was marked as starter, but it was afterward found out that it was doubtful whether the stable would be represented, and no more pools were sold on the race.

MILE HEATS.

Fadladeen	$20	$20	$50	$50
Valley Brook	8	8 }		
Jury	9	9 } Field.	50	50
Gorlitza	4	5 }		
Warlike	4	5 }		
Total	$45	$47	$100	$100

A TEST RACE.

It is given out that Mr. McGrath intends to make the Ocean Hotel Stakes a test race for Tom Bowling, and if he acts well and wins the race he will be taken to Saratoga. He will not be allowed to start ahead of his competitors, however fractious he may be, and the result will be anxiously waited for by the Kentuckians, who are anxious to back Tom Bowling against Springbok in the Travers Stakes.

POOL SELLING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 14.—Great interest is manifested in the third race, to-morrow, Tom Bowling against Lizzie Lucas and others. Pools are sold here to-night for to-morrow's races as follows:

FOR THE FIRST RACE.

Duffy	$50	$250	$170
Blind Tom	24	75	60
Maid of Athens	5	10	10
Shylock	10	45	25
Lucy Jackson	5	18	11

FOR THE SECOND RACE.

Mark Jordan, late Boulger, $30; Buchu and Bacon's b. f. as the field, $15; Artist, $80; Quito, $25.

FOR THE THIRD RACE.

McGrath's stables	$50	$220
Boswell's stables	15	45
Bruce's and Withers' as the field	28	15

FOR THE FOURTH RACE.

Valley Brook	$47	$80
Gorrlitza	15	55
Jury	60	155
Fadladeen	75	180
Warlike	15	22

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Coroner Brennecke was called on Sunday to hold an inquest at the Cliff House, a Summer retreat, at Ryeport, in the township of Rye, Westchester County, upon the body of Mrs. Nellie S. Beers, wife of Mr. Edmund S. Beers, who had been found dead or dying in her bed at the above-named place. Mrs. Beers, accompanied by an elderly gentleman by the name of Ramsay, called at the Cliff House the last week of June and engaged board for herself. After remaining there for about a week she absented herself for about four days, and returned on Monday, 7th inst., and frequently complained of suffering from heart-disease or nervous affection, and remarked that she was in the habit of taking paregoric for it. A few days ago she sent to Dr. Starr's store, at Rye, for half a pint of laudanum, which he declined to supply. It appears that she was successful in obtaining that quantity from a drug-store in Port Chester, from which she took about two ounces, from the effects of which she died, and a verdict to the effect that she had died from an overdose of laudanum, administered by her own hands, was rendered. The husband of the deceased is said to be residing in Connecticut, in very feeble health, and she has been boarding with a sister by the name of Trainer, in New-York, for some time past. Mr. Ramsay is an old friend of the family.

YACHTING.

A GOOD RACE BETWEEN THE IDLE HOUR AND LINA S.

The return match race between the sloop yachts Lina S. and Idle Hour was sailed yesterday, from Tom Taylor's Idle Hour, Greenville. The two boats had previously sailed a race from Gowanus Bay, when the Lina S., by an accident, was defeated. Yesterday she proved that she was the best boat by long odds, beating her opponent against and with the wind.

The competing boats were: Lina S., 21 feet 8 inches, owner Frank Bates; Idle Hour, 22 feet 4 inches, owner T. Taylor. The course was from the dock at the Idle Hour to and around the buoy on Oyster Island, thence to buoy off the end of West Bank, and return, making a race of about twenty miles. The Lina S. was sailed by Capt. Joe Morris, and the Idle Hour was under command of Capt. W. Ellsworth—two of the ablest sloop sailers that ever handled a tiller. There was considerable betting on the result, the odds being in favor of the Idle Hour, which has scarcely ever been beaten. Considerable delay occurred at the start, but it (a flying start) was effected at 2:35. The first to cross the line was the Lina S., her time being 2h. 35m. 50s. The Idle Hour passed at 2h. 36m. 20s. During the run to Oyster Island the Lina S., only just managed to retain her lead, both boats being admirably handled. Not only were the competing boats both fast sailers, but they were handled by men who knew their business, and consequently the race was as much a test of skill in seamanship as of excellency of yacht modeling. The Lina S. rounded Oyster Island buoy at 2:55:30, the Idle Hour following her at 2:56, being the same difference as at the start.

Passing Red Hook the Lina S. had slightly increased her lead, and when off Short Branch, Grandmother Bates, the mother of Commodore Frank Bates, now about eighty years of age, fired a cannon in honor of her son's yacht. On the firing of the cannon the crews of both yachts cheered, and then tacked at 3:13:30, the Lina S. about one minute ahead. Off Bay Ridge the Idle Hour got a slant of wind, and gained ground, and when in the Narrows was well to windward, the Lina S. being fully as far ahead, but to leeward. Nearing the dock beyond Fort Richmond, the Captain of the Lina S. displayed good seamanship, and again got to windward of his antagonist.

The wind, which had been blowing fresh from the west-south-west, now died away considerably, and the boats moved sluggishly along. The West Bank buoy was passed by the Lina S. at 4:27, and by the Idle Hour at 4:30:15.

After rounding the buoy the Idle Hour crept up, and a good fight ensued for the windward position, but Capt. Morris very cleverly held it until after passing Fort Richmond, when he held the best position by fully three minutes. The race thence homeward was devoid of interest, the wind having died out so as to make it little more than a drifting match. The home stake was passed in the following order: Lina S., 7 hours, 13 minutes, 5 seconds; Idle Hour, 7 hours, 20 minutes, 40 seconds. The Lina S. thus won the race by actual time by 7 minutes, 5 seconds; by time allowance, (two minutes to the foot,) 8 minutes, 45 seconds.

The yacht Captain Morse, with the judges, Commodore J. Sweeney and P. C. Vreeland, Commodore Bates, P. Koch, J. Johnson, Capt. Collins, and several others on board, accompanied the yachts over the course, and easily kept up with the flyers.

The deciding race will take place within two weeks, but the day has not yet been decided on.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

Contributions to the Fund for giving the poor children of New-York pleasant holidays on steam-boats and in shady groves, continue to come in. Now that the heat of July is adding to the discomforts of City life, the work of the Fund will necessarily increase in extent and importance. Not only have we to give excursions to those who are able to go away from the City, but relief must be afforded such children as may be found ill and suffering in their homes. The success, so far this season, of the operations of the Fund, is a gratifying one, for we have given four excursions in as many weeks, and taken 5,303 boys and girls into the country. All this has been done without touching the Reserve Fund from last year. But it must be understood that during the next six or seven weeks the current expenses will be largely augmented, and the Fund must be strengthened if our friends desire the work to go on in all its entirety. We know that it is only necessary for this fact to be understood to insure a liberal response on the part of the public.

The following additional contributions to the Fund are duly acknowledged:

Proceeds of festival given on 5th July, on the grounds of Mr. James H. Parsons, Rye, N. Y.	$115 00
Bob and Bell	10 00
L. J. C.	10 00
Mary, Lillie, and Willie, who have all been taken from me	10 00
Proceeds of fair held by the children of Tillietudlem, N. J.	9 90
John and Mary	5 00
B.	5 00
N. R., little mother	5 00
W. R. B.	5 00
Etnov	5 00
Dashwood	3 00
G. W.	2 00
S. T. Z.	2 00
No name	1 50
W. H. N.	1 25
Rosie R., of East Sixtieth-street	1 00
Harry Labagh	1 00
Irvie Labagh	1 00
Loney Labagh	1 00
Total	$193 65
Previously recorded	6,439 27
Aggregate of Fund	$6,632 92

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Yesterday James Gilmore, a sailor, attempted suicide by cutting his throat at his boarding-house, No. 184 Cherry-street. An unknown German committed suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping into the East River at Pier No. 20. He left a letter in German signed "August," which was to the effect that having lost his money, pawned his clothes, and possessing no means of returning to Hamburg he wished to end his life. Kate McKellor, a servant, at No. 551 Third-avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, last night, suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. While drunk last evening, John Forland, a German, residing at Ninety-second-street and First-avenue, fell in the street and fractured his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Francis Smith, nineteen years old, of No. 326 East Thirty-sixth-street, was overcome by the heat at Second-avenue and Fourth-street, yesterday, and was taken home by the police. Henry Page, of Eighty-sixth-street, was committed in default of $500 bail, by Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs. Gottliebina Stick, in Central Park, on Sunday. Charles Wilson was yesterday held, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $300, on a charge of till-tapping, preferred by Michael Sheiber, of No. 124 West Houston-street. Detective Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arraigned at the Tombs Daniel Jackson and Susan N. Hall, both colored, who stole $80 and a watch from Thomas Kanana, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A PARIS INDUSTRY.

There is in Paris, says the London *Echo*, an aged woman, who has for the last fifty years, supported herself by an industry of which, we believe, she enjoys a complete monopoly. She supplies the Garden of Acclimatization, in Paris, with food for the pheasants, which food consists entirely of ants' eggs. These she collects in the woods around Paris, and receives about twelve francs for the quantity she brings back from each of her foraging expeditions. These generally last three or four days, during which she sleeps on the field of action, in order to watch the insects at dawn, and to find her way to their treasures. She is almost devoured by the ants, an inconvenience of which she takes little notice, but at the end of her harvest-time, which lasts from the month of June to the end of September, her whole body is in a truly pitiable condition. Her services are, of course, highly valued, for, as there is at present no competition in this line of industry, it would be difficult to supply her place.

ARREST OF EMMA RUSSELL.

Emma Russell, wife of Frank Russell, the noted sneak-thief, was arrested at her residence, No. 614 Hudson-street, yesterday afternoon, by Detective Leahy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with receiving stolen goods. On the night of the 4th of June, the residence of A. P. Newcombe, at No. 161 East Twenty-second-street, was entered by burglars, who forced the doors with jimmies, and stole a quantity of valuable wearing apparel. Part of the stolen property was found in Mrs. Russell's possession when arrested. She stated that her husband had given them to her. The remainder of the goods were found in various pawn-shops.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JUNE 15,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

INVESTIGATION AT HALIFAX.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. PHILIPS, THE FIRST WITNESS CALLED—NO SOUNDING NOR OBSERVATIONS.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—The official investigation into the cause which led to the wreck of the Inman steamer City of Washington was opened by Capt. Scott, Royal Navy, this morning. Capt. William Robert Philips was called and, on being sworn, testified as follows: I joined the City of Washington on the 22d of June in this year. This was my first trip in her. I do not know what her tonnage was. There was a table of directions in a frame hung up in the chart-room on board the ship. Left Liverpool Tuesday, June 24, at 6:45 P. M., in charge of a pilot. Started west from Queenstown at 5:10 P. M. on the 25th. The weather was not clear. It was at times hazy and showery. Do not think that in going down St. George's Channel the ship made more northing than she should have done, considering the tide. After leaving Queenstown we were enabled to take astronomical observations on the first two days, Thursday and Friday. We did not notice that the position, as given by astronomical observations differed much from that by dead reckoning. Our cargo was not a full one. It was mostly composed of steel rails, bundles of iron and boxes of tin. The standard compass was about eighteen feet forward of the mizzen-mast and some distance abaft of the main hatch. Do not know where the steel was stowed. The standard was the usual height, say three and a half or four feet from the deck. We watched all the way for an opportunity to take a zenith and altitude, but the weather was such that we could not. [The log was produced, but does not give the positions by dead reckoning.] The first day my papers contained a minute record by dead reckoning. After these two dates, the wind was a westerly head wind during the entire passage. On the 27th I altered the course of the ship to a little more southerly, owing to the action of the wind on the bow, to ease the ship. There was a very heavy sea on that day. On the 30th also, I hauled my course more to the southward for the same reason, and to keep clear of ice on the Banks of Newfoundland. We did not take soundings off the banks believing we were a long distance to the southward of them. We had no sounding whatever during the passage. I did not notice the least change in the color of the water in closing with the land. The fog was dense all the passage; after leaving the channel we could scarcely see two yards from the ship; we were eight days in the fog; the ship struck at 1:15 P. M., on Saturday, the 5th inst. The ship was not going at full speed, as it was the time to clear the fires. Do not know what her speed was, but should suppose it was about nine knots. Was on deck when the vessel struck; was underneath the bridge. As soon as the vessel struck I ordered the signal guns to be fired, and boats to be cleared. The boats were lowered promptly and without confusion. In a few moments a small boat came alongside with two men, who piloted our boats to land. The women and children were landed first. After all the passengers had been landed I adopted measures to lighten the ship and communicate with Halifax. The wires were down and finally I had to charter the tug Daisy to bring a messenger to this city.

Cross-examined by Peter Lynch, Esq., on behalf of the company—The ship was in first-class order, with a full complement of men, provisions, and coal on leaving Liverpool. It was well found in all respects. The general instructions of the company are that the meridian of Cape Race is to be passed at about latitude 42°. I adhered to these instructions. The boats, one by one, were loaded, and sent off to the shore in perfect order. There was no confusion.

By Capt. Scott—We used no sails during the passage, and the vessel was subject to no heeling over.

CAPT. HAMMOND'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. William J. Hammond, a passenger, was called, sworn, and testified as follows: Am a master, holding a certificate of competency; was a passenger in the City of Washington; kept no reckoning; never saw a better disciplined steam-ship; have crossed four times as a passenger in different ships; there was no confusion in lowering the boats; everything was worked in a seamanlike manner. Heard no complaints, either as to management or navigation of the ship. Everything was carried on on board regularly, and I never saw any of the officers touch a glass of liquor during the passage. Have been twenty-seven years in the emigrant trade. Never saw steerage passengers better treated. The first thing done after the passengers landed was to land a sufficient quantity of provisions to serve all hands three days, including buscuits, beef, and pork. This was kept as a reserve in case the vessel should break up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—Crossed previously in the Union, Erwin, Hebrew, and Washington; did not inquire whether the officers kept an account of the reckoning between the true positions and that posted every day. In speaking of the sobriety of the officers, I include the Captain. If the cargo consisted largely of steel, as stated, it would probably influence the compass.

TESTIMONY OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

John Sheehan, first officer, sworn, and testified as follows: Was first officer all the voyage. This is my first trip in ship. Did not notice that on coming down the channel the ship made more westing or northing than she should. Was not present when the steel came on board. Did not know that there was steel on board. We took observation on the first two days. We had no chance to observe a zenith; there was but very slight difference between the dead reckoning and the observations; worked both the dead reckoning and the observations myself; the Captain's and my working agreed within a mile or two; never saw a ship steer better; had no reason to suppose that she was making more northing than she should have done; the log was hove every hour; the fog was so dense we could not tell the proper color of the water; when the ship grounded the engines were stopped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—The ship was most obedient to its reckoning; each officer kept a dead reckoning and sent it to the Captain; did not see the Captain's result of the work, and do not know whether there was any difference between our reckoning and the ship's position on account of the steel bars on board or a strong current. Have been four years in the Inman employ, chiefly on this coast, two years as chief officer of the City of Halifax; was in the City of Baltimore previous to joining the City of Washington. During twenty years of sea service, I never saw a fog so bad; two degrees easterly deviation were allowed on all westerly courses up to the Banks, but none afterward; the compass is what is known as a compensate compass; could not see the forward lookout from the bridge.

THE SECOND OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

John Flaherty, second officer, sworn and testified: Joined the ship the day she sailed; never sailed in her before; know nothing about the compass in her. Did not allow anything for deviation in making up my reckonings because we steered to the south of our course. My work-book was lost in the ship. Was always careful about steerage. The ship was not making more northing than she would have done. The lead was not hove during the voyage. We did not heave the lead because we thought it would be useless. Have been in the Inman service four years; have been going to sea sixteen years; never crossed the Atlantic when the weather was so continuously thick as on this voyage; our reckoning was made with more than usual care, on account of the thickness of the weather; my reckoning agreed with the Captain's within a few miles; according to my reckoning the ship should have been very much farther south than she was; attribute this to either northerly current or error in compass; have been crossing in these steamers for four years, and we have always steered them the same course, which has taken us clear of everything. There was three-fourths of a point difference between the compass on the bridge and the standard compass.

THIRD OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

A. M. Anderson, third officer, was sworn, and testified as follows: Joined the ship at the beginning of the year at New-York. Made about seven trips in her. It is my duty to watch the standard compass. The course on the voyage previous to this one was west by north, three-fourths north. On this voyage we steered west north-west. Had not the slightest idea that the ship was making more northing than she would by the course steered; noticed no discolored water which would lead us to believe that the ship was not going right; was on board of the ship in the dock at Liverpool when she took the steel on board; cannot tell where it was stowed, but believe it to have been amidships, between the fore and mizzen masts, in the main lower hold, but am not sure. I did not notice how much steel was taken on board, as it was not my duty, and I was otherwise busy. I was in the mess-room at dinner when she struck. We were all immediately called to our posts. All the boats were at once lowered without confusion. My station was at No. 4 boat, just abaft the funnel, on the port side. I hold a second mate's certificate of competency.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—I have been in the employ of this company nearly eight years. I never saw the weather so thick before. I have never before approached any coast so near as we did this time without perceiving some indication that we were coming close to land. I had no reason on this voyage to think we were in the near vicinity of land. I kept my dead reckoning very carefully—more so than usual on account of the thick weather. Whenever I compared my reckoning with the Captain's they agreed very closely. I had been in the habit of keeping reckonings on previous voyages. It has generally proved correct within a few miles. My reckoning of this voyage was over 100 miles out of the way. Do not remember exactly what it was. I attributed the large deviation to an error in the compass, and this error to the large amount of iron and steel forming part of the cargo; we steered so as to go to the southward of 42° latitude in passing Cape Race, as I believe the instructions of the Company require; we took the temperature of the water every two hours. Record of this is kept in a scrap log, and the mean temperature noted every twelve hours. Do not remember what temperature the water was during the last few days. We noticed no indications of ice, and this was considered as confirmatory of our belief that we were far to the southward of where we proved to be.

STATEMENT OF THE FOURTH OFFICER.

Arthur Hill, Fourth Officer, sworn, and testified—Was in Second Officer's watch; joined the ship on her last voyage; was stationed at the standard compass; the ship steered better than any ship I have ever been in; it was the Quartermaster's duty to take the temperature of the water; it was taken every two hours; have a log myself, and noted the speed in the log-book.

Thomas Bruce, Chief Engineer, sworn and testified: Been in the ship about six years. She has always been running between Liverpool, sometimes calling at Halifax. When on deck noticed the weather was very thick; the engines were not slowed down or stopped during this thick weather, but I was always ready to do so; when the ship struck, I was ordered to stop the engines; the average steam gauge was twenty-seven pounds; found my log to agree with the reckoning within two miles during the twenty-four hours; never observed any impropriety on the part of any of the ship's officers; whistles were sounded regularly during the voyage.

After the examination of the engineer the court adjourned to meet again at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW AT HALIFAX—COL. PARNELL'S STATEMENT PRONOUNCED EXAGGERATED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14.—The steamer M. A. Starr arrived here from Port Le Bear, yesterday afternoon, with the Captain, officers, and crew of the steamer City of Washington, and 140 steerage passengers who had been left behind on Thursday. The latter were immediately transferred to the steamer Somerset, and sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock. One of the passengers, an Irish woman, was taken in labor on board the M. A. Starr, and gave birth to a child shortly after being carried on board the Somerset. Capt. Phillips and officers and some of the crew, will remain to give testimony at the official investigation. The remainder will go to England in the Nestorian to-morrow. The official inquiry was commenced at 9 o'clock this morning. There is nothing new to report from the wreck; it lies in the same position, Capt. Sheridan and the divers, and Mr. Kerr, of the Customs Department, in charge.

The sweeping charge made by Col. Parnell, one of the cabin passengers, against the Captain, officers, and crew, accusing them of mismanagement and incompetency, both before and after the disaster, caused no little astonishment here, inasmuch as he had signed a testimonial to the opposite of what he published. Capt. J. P. Hammond, who was also a cabin passenger in the City of Washington, pronounces the statement of Parnell to be highly exaggerated and devoid of truth. Capt. Hammond says there was thorough discipline, and that a good watch was kept during the entire voyage. He is competent to speak, as he never left the deck any night before 12 or 1 o'clock. There were always two officers on the bridge, and two men on the lookout. He is of the opinion that the disaster was due altogether to the deviation of the compasses, as the ship's course was the correct one. The statement of Col. Parnell, that there was a lack of discipline, cursing, swearing, and confusion at the time the ship struck, and after the passengers landed, Capt. Hammond pronounces as untrue. He is of the opinion that the ship's officers did all that could possibly be done, under the circumstances, for the comfort of the passengers. Provisions in ample abundance were furnished to all, and everybody appeared satisfied. Capt. Hammond is a seaman of much experience, and his opinion regarding the disaster is looked upon as important. The official investigation is now anxiously looked forward to, as it will enable the public to arrive at the true story of the wreck, and whether or not the charges made against the management are borne out by facts.

ARRIVAL OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

The steamer Continental, from New-Haven, arrived at Pier No. 27 East River yesterday morning, having on board one hundred and forty of the steerage passengers of the wrecked steamer City of Washington. Mr. M. J. Dunn, the New England agent of the Inman line, took charge of them at Portland and came with them to the City. Nearly a hundred bound for the West were forwarded by the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland. Most of those who came to New-York are Irish and English, with a few Scotch and Swedes, while the majority of the party going West were Germans. From the pier they were conveyed to their friends and to such lodging-places as they desired by the Inman Company. Many of the poor passengers have lost their baggage, and some give evidence in their faces of suffering and exposure at the scene of the wreck. Generally they seem to know little about the conduct of the officers when the ship struck, but a few assert that there was not sufficient care taken to avoid the danger, and others complain of a neglect to supply them with food when they got on shore. The majority of those who came here took their departure for different parts of New-York and Brooklyn, a few going also to Philadelphia. The steam-ship company forwarded some to their future homes in the City, and left the others at the railroad depots.

THE GRAND RAPIDS FIRE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 14.—One of the most appalling phenomena connected with yesterday's fire was the rapidity with which it spread. It seemed mad. From the first the smoke from the Bridge Street House barn, in which the fire originated, rolled up in dark and frightful columns, looking as though it came from the mouth of hell, and before the few who had gathered there had time to express their wonder, the flames had burst out, and seemed to leap across Kent-street to the East, and seized Grand Rapids City Mills on the West, and in an instant the mill and half a dozen houses were in flames. There was no power on earth that could stop its rapid progress. The engines were soon on the ground, but what water they threw upon the flames had no effect. The fire only stopped when its work of destruction was done and there were no more buildings in its way. The following are the principal losers: Rice & Tearse, flouring mills, $30,000; insurance, $16,500. V. Richter, barn, and damage to the Ohio House and furniture, $3,000; fully insured. Barney & Rearson, $2,000; insured. E. P. Spear, $2,000. John Cordeo, dwelling, $2,000; insured for $600. J. W. Joslyn, furniture, $1,000; partly insured. John M. Graham, $7,000; insurance $4,000. Fred. Mayer, $1,500; partly insured. Frank Boxheimer, $8,000; insurance $6,500. G. & C. Christ, $30,000; insured for $6,500. L. Button, $5,000; insured for $1,800. George Schroeder, $2,500; partly insured. Edward Leitell, $6,000; insurance, $1,500. Charles Bellinger, $3,000; insurance, $1,300. Adolph Leitell, $6,000; insurance, $2,500. Charles Fishback, $3,000; insurance, $3,500. Robert Cutter, $5,000; insurance, $1,000.

The total amount of insurance on property destroyed is $163,000. The probable loss by insurance companies is $100,000. The total value of property destroyed is $300,000.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE AND STEPSON.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special dispatch from Keokuk says that a horrible murder was committed there on Saturday night. Dennis Hayes and his wife got into a quarrel, when the latter, assisted by her son, a boy sixteen years old, by a former husband, set upon Hayes, and with a club beat him over the head, fracturing his skull, and killing him. They then, in order to hide the crime, prepared the body for burial and had it interred early yesterday morning. The suspicions of the authorities were aroused in some way, and the body was exhumed. A coroner's inquest held to-day resulted in a verdict that deceased was killed by his wife and step-son. Mother and son are in jail.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14.—The preparations are completed for the regatta in this city this week. The programme of the season, as arranged, commences with a single scull-race on Tuesday afternoon between Ellis Ward and John Biglin. Harry Coulter, the present champion, will challenge the winner. The first of three match games of base-ball between the Harvard and Brown Freshmen nines will be played in Hampden Park the same afternoon.

On Wednesday afternoon the Boston and Athletic nines will play a game in the champion series. The same afternoon a single-scull two miles straight away race will be rowed by E. W. Swift, of Yale, '73; C. S. Dutton, of Cornell, '73; F. Ferris, of Cornell, '73, and A. J. Hirsche, of Amherst, '73.

On Thursday morning the second game between the Harvard and Brown Freshmen nines will take place in Hampden Park, and at its conclusion there will be a two-mile foot-race for the prize of $500, offered by James Gordon Bennett. The contestants will be Lawrence, of Dartmouth; Benton, of Amherst; Phillips, of Cornell; Bowie, of McGill University of Canada, and Sheen, of Harvard. The Freshman boat-race, three miles, straight away, in which Amherst, Harvard, and Yale will contest, will be called at 3 o'clock P. M. The University race, in which the Amherst, Amherst Agricultural, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale will contest. It will take place at 4 o'clock.

A regatta ball, complimentary to the crews, will take place at the City Hall in the evening, under the management of the Springfield Club. The athletic sports of the week will conclude on Friday morning with the deciding game between the Harvard and Brown Freshmen nines, should only one be necessary.

LORD GEORGE GORDON.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following dispatch, dated Fort Garry, to-day: "The event of the day was the explosion in court of the Attorney General over Consul Taylor's card explaining to the people the grounds of defense. He denounced it loudly as contemptible. He proclaimed that the Canadian Government would demand Taylor's removal, and moved an attachment for contempt. The judge reserved his decision. Counsel remained in court all the afternoon, but the court adjourned without further action. In view of the situation, Eugene M. Wilson was appointed to-day Vice Consul."

THE CHOLERA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 14.—The cholera has broken out among the convicts in the Penitentiary. Up to this time five cases have been reported, of which two proved fatal. The entire prison has been disinfected, and is in excellent sanitary condition. It is thought the disease is under control.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS ANNIHILATED BY THE ATLANTICS—SCORE 18 TO 7.

The extreme heat of yesterday doubtless kept a great many people away from the Union Ball Grounds yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the fifth championship game between the Athletic and Atlantic Clubs, for not more than 300 persons paid their fifty cents admittance at the gate. The Atlantics went first to bat, and on two first-base hits, and any number of unpardonable errors by the Philadelphians, scored 5 runs. Anson was the only man of the Athletics to make a base hit in this inning, Boyd, Pabor, and Ferguson fielding the side out nicely. In the second inning the Atlantics took 3 more runs, one being earned, but the other side took another blank. Both nines were whitewashed in the third inning, but in the fourth the Brooklynites got on McBride for 5 earned runs, to offset which the Athletics took 2. The fifth inning was unproductive of runs to either side, but in the sixth each club took 1, the Athletics getting theirs on a home run by Murnan. A three-base hit by Fisler, and a missed fly by Pabor added 2 more runs to the Athletic score in the seventh inning, bringing their total figures up to 5, against 14 for their adversaries. In the eighth inning, Boyd and Ferguson each made three-base hits, and each scored a run, after which the Athletics took their turn at the ash. Murnan lead off, and took first base on an error by Pearce; got around to third on a bad throw by Barlow to second, and home on a clean hit by McMullan. McGeary was captured at first base by Ferguson's throw, and then McBride came to the front with a clean hit to right field, but through magnificent fielding by Boyd, who picked the ball up and let it go like a rifle-shot to first base, Mr. Mack was retired, much to his disgust, no doubt. A base hit by Anson pushed McMullan home, but a third man was captured before another player could get in. The figures were now 16 to 7 in favor of the Atlantics, and this was altered a little by the Atlantics putting on two more runs in the last inning and then putting the Athletics out in the order of striking. In this last inning Fisher made one of the finest one hand running catches ever seen on any field. The following is the score:

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Barlow, c.	3	3	4	1	McGeary, s. s.	1	2	1	5
Pearce, s. s.	3	3	0	3	McBride, p.	0	0	0	1
Burdeck, 2d b.	2	2	3	2	Anson, 3d b.	1	2	1	2
Boyd, r. f.	3	4	2	1	Fisler, 1st b.	0	2	12	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	3	2	3	Fisher, r. f.	1	1	5	0
Britt, p.	2	1	0	1	Reach, 2d b.	0	1	1	5
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	2	12	1	Clapp, c.	0	1	7	1
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	3	0	Murnan, c. f.	3	2	0	0
Remsen, c. f.	0	2	1	0	McMullan, l. f.	1	1	0	0
Total	18	21	27	12	Total	7	12	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	5	3	0	5	0	1	0	2	2	—18
Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	—7

Runs earned—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 3. Umpire—Mr. D. Birdsall, of the Boston Club. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. First base by errors—Atlantic, 8 times; Athletic 7 times.

NOTES.

The Mutuals play the Bostons on the Union Grounds this afternoon.

The Kelly benefit match, between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, has been postponed till Saturday, the 19th inst. Play will be called at 3:45 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTES.

Paris, Ill., offers ten acres of ground and $35,000 to any one who will establish car-works there.

An Indiana girl who was made dumb by an attack of measles, recovered her speech suddenly on being frightened while swinging.

The Lynchburg delegates to the Virginia Republican State Convention are instructed to vote for Col. R. W. Hughes for Governor.

Congressman Comingo's constituents pronounce his name with the accent very strong on the last syllable since he pocketed his back pay.

A Michigan company has turned out for a Maine manufactory a grind-stone seven feet two inches in diameter, and weighing 6,500 pounds.

It has been definitely decided that a business block shall be erected on the site of the burned Globe Theatre in Boston. So passes its glory away.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, is reported to be making earnest efforts to discover the murderers of the Modoc prisoners, that they may be brought to justice.

It is said of an Iowa Congressman that he has been in limited circumstances heretofore, but he has now put a part of his back pay into a thousand-dollar piano.

Hood's Texas brigade proposes to spend $10,000 in purchasing the picture of "Lee in the Wilderness," that it may be placed in the State Capitol at Austin.

A Washington Territory man offers to contribute $25 toward a fund to buy off the men who have made it their business for twelve years past to hold all the offices.

It is said that some of Jeff. Davis' former slaves serenaded him while he was in St. Louis, and that he invited them in, and, after a little chat about old times, made each a present.

Mrs. Eliza Ayers, who, a few years ago, gave property valued at $50,000, in Jacksonville, Ill., for an orphan asylum, has recently brought suit to have the conveyance of the estate set aside.

A St. Louis man advertises in that city's papers that his wife has left him without any provocation whatever, after a two weeks' marriage, and that he shall "consider himself parted should the same not return within three days."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* is cruel enough to remark that Hon. Jefferson Davis will represent his Buena Vista record and regiment at the Mexican Veteran Convention in Washington, and demonstrate his problem of a triangular square.

A BRAVE AMERICAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An accident occurred the other day upon the Hartz Mountains, the circumstances of which as reported are highly honorable to a young American concerned. This gentleman, Mr. Tatham, formed one of a party of student excursionists from the Prussian School of Mines, who had gone up to visit the spot well known as the 'Witches' Ball-room, the same that Goethe introduces with such effect into his immortal drama. It proved nearly dark when they reached the chasm and looked down it. Unhappily one of the party, a German named Kräwel, somehow lost his footing, and was precipitated down the precipice at the edge of which his companions were standing into the depth below, where all sight of him was lost. His comrades dispersed in search of aid, but it proved too late to do anything effectual before night completely closed, and their dismay was added to greatly when they missed Mr. Tatham, who was supposed to have perished in a vain attempt to rescue Kräwel. At dawn the other students were on the spot with plenty of aid, and to their surprise saw the gleam of a small fire far below in the chasm into which their comrade had fallen. It turned out that Mr. Tatham had managed to scramble down after the fallen man by the aid of bushes and rocks, and finding the object of his search, though terribly bruised, still alive and partly sensible, had tended him through the night, covering him with his own outer clothes, and keeping up a fire of sticks both against the cold and as a signal for aid from above. Although the height down which Herr Kräwel fell, or, more properly, rolled, is reported to be over 100 feet, he had broken no limbs, and was making a good recovery at the last accounts, thanks to Mr. Tatham."

ENTERPRISE.

The Murray Hill Publishing Company have just made arrangements with "The Graphic Company" for a further 15,000 of that unique chromo, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," a copy of which they present to every purchaser of Dr. Foote's most popular book, *Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense.*

Both chromo and volume seem to have touched the mirth and sympathy of the people. It is to the credit of the doctor that he designed the picture which Bispham has so admirably painted. The doctor is strongly "new school," and can afford to humorously illustrate on canvas the exclamation of Hamlet, "Throw Physic to the Dogs."—*Tribune.*

Common prudence requires examination of the New Elastic Truss, at 683 Broadway, which presses gently all around the body, and holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

FOR family use, the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

"War to the Knife!"—We have declared war against counterfeiters, and we mean to fight it out. When diseases of the kidneys or of the procreative organs prostrate you, take HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The genuine HELMBOLD'S BUCHU may be known by the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle, and is fully warranted for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Sold by druggists everywhere.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous, rheumatism, lumbago, pains, and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all diseases of skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY.

Plainfield, To-day.—"UNCLE SAM" sells the "Norton Property," at Plainfield, N. J., through the Messrs. BLEECKER, at 1 P. M., TO-DAY, under the direction of our late Postmaster of New-York, Gen. P. H. Jones. Trains leave Liberty-st., New-York, 10:15 A. M. A positive sale of 105 acres in villa plots.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALKMAN'S DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Wedding Cards No. 302 Broadway.
JAMES EVERDELL. Established 1840.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is sure death to bed-bugs, cockroaches, and worms.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 21, 1873, at the United States Legation, Paris, France, by Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, WILLIAM M. MARTIN and LILLIE, daughter of Charles D. Mathews, all of New-York.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On the evening of the 13th instant, Mrs. S. F. APPLETON, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward T. Young, No. 14 West 16th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M.

BROTHERSTON.—At Jersey City, July 12, EMMA BROTHERSTON, daughter of the late Walter Brotherston, of Mobile, Ala.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Ocean-av., Greenville, on Tuesday morning, the 15th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Babylon, Long Island, July 13, 1873, CHARLES E. BROWN, of New-York, aged 39 years, 7 months, 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from First Baptist Church, Babylon, to-day, July 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BEERS.—Suddenly, at Rye Beach, N. Y., NELLIE S., daughter of the late Wm. Murray, and wife of E. S. Beers, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Peter Trainer, No. 107 West 38th-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, at 10:30 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BARRE.—On Monday evening, July 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Connelly, No. 42 East 49th-st., SOPHIE VICTOIRE ALLIEN, widow of the late Louis Pierre Barre.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUMMOND.—On Sunday morning, ALICE MAUDE, daughter of John L. and Mina Drummond, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 222 Spencer-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HASTINGS.—On Saturday, July 12, LIBBIE S. MOLLARD, wife of Charles C. Hastings.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 51 West 48th-st.

HORTON.—On Monday, July 14, SARAH HORTON, aged 71 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, William Horton, No. 684 Leonard-st., Greenpoint, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment on Thursday morning. Train leaves 42d-st. at 8:30 A. M.

HOYT.—On Saturday, at No. 815 Greenwich-st., HAMILTON HOYT, aged 32, son of Wm. K. and Hester Hoyt.

Funeral at the New Jerusalem Church, East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

KIRK.—At Irvington, N. Y., Sunday, July 13, JOHN MORTIMER, only son of Harry M. and Marie E. Kirk.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas H. Allaire, to-day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock.

LIVERMORE.—On Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, ANNIE POST, infant daughter of Wm. F. and Jane H. Livermore, aged 9 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 925 Madison-av., two doors above 73d-st., on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, July 13, GEORGE ANNA MORRISON, wife of John G. Morrison, and only child of George and Margaretta Wade, aged 26 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 189 West 47th-st., on Wednesday, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McKEE.—On Saturday evening, July 12, JANE, widow of Joseph McKee, aged 74 years.

Funeral services, to which relatives and friends are invited, at her late residence, No. 232 East 11th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 4:30 o'clock.

OSTERHAUDT.—At her residence, at Rondout, N. Y., July 12, after a short illness, JENNIE S., wife of Alfred Osterhaudt and daughter of late Rev. E. Hoff.

WHITEHEAD.—At Perth Amboy, on the 13th inst., Rev. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Funeral services to be at the Collegiate Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUMMER'S TALK!
OUT TO-DAY!
OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW NOVEL,
"THEY MET BY CHANCE."

A sweet, sensible, satisfying love romance.
A story of woman's intrigues and social antagonisms.
A mirror of fashionable Summer "resorts."
A deliciously-humorous coterie of characters.
A perfect shower of spice!

A volume of exquisite literary flavor and originality so piquant, fresh, and full of the American life that confronts us in our Summer resorts, our parlors, our humble homes, and our working-rooms, that each chapter is a "new arrival," and every character something to talk about. The book of all for Summer reading, it will excite more personal interest than any volume of the year. In one fine volume, 12mo. Price, $1 50. Sold by all book-dealers. ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW NOVEL, "THEY MET BY CHANCE," is the sensation. Everybody talks about it. All book-sellers have it. Price, $1 50.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRTY Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 14, no public sales of real estate were held, and there were but few persons in attendance. On Saturday last, James M. Miller sold at the Court-house, at White Plains, Westchester County, 47 4-10 acres of land to Thomas Canary, for $500 per acre. The slaughter-house and one acre of land situate in the village of White Plains was not offered, the amount obtained for the first parcel being sufficient to satisfy the claim for which the property was sold.

For to-day, Tuesday, July 15, the following auctions are proposed:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, B. W. Dodd, Esq., referee, of one house and lot, 24.9, by 81.3, No. 48 Eldridge-street, east side, 195 feet south of Hester-street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the premises on the north side of Sixth-street, 23.5½ by 90.10¾, No. 37, on Eleventh Ward map. Also, similar sale of one irregular-shaped plot of land, 3.8¼ by 75.9 by 12.4 by 20 by 16.1 by 99.9, on the north side of Twenty-second-street, 195.4½ feet west of Seventh-avenue. Also, similar sale, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of lot of land, 25 by 75, on the west side of First-avenue, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street. Also, by order of executors of Elizabeth McCollum, deceased, one house and lot, 18 by 102.2 by 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of two lots of land, 50.5x100, on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of the plot of land, [illegible], with the unfinished building thereon, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Place, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on the estate of John Mott, deceased, four hundred sea-side lots, situate between the elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontagne, and the fine residence of Mr. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots. A special train, both on the Long Island and on the South-side Railroads, will start from New-York at 12 o'clock M. sharp. Two mammoth tents will be erected on the grounds, and two bands will be in attendance. Free railroad passes [illegible] by applying personally to the office of [illegible] No. 21 Park-row.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of P. H. Jones, [illegible] the United States, at Plainfield, [illegible] at 1 o'clock P. M., the property known as the "Old Mellick Farm," consisting of [illegible] of land laid out in villa plots and [illegible] are located on the line of Cherry-[illegible] Park-avenue, and facing immediately [illegible] Woodlawn-avenue, which is now graded, [illegible] four-track Pennsylvania Railroad is located within a few hundred feet of this property, and distant but one hour's ride from the City of New-York. The distance from the foot of Liberty-street, New-York, is twenty-four miles. The property is forfeited to the United States Government, and it is to be sold for its account, positively without any reservation or limit as to price. A finer opportunity for profitable speculation has seldom occurred, and those who have capital to invest, should take advantage of it. Further information may be had by applying to the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street, New-York; at the office of B. A. Mumford, real estate agent, Plainfield, N. J., or, of George Colyer, Esq., Plainfield, N. J.

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—SATURDAY, JULY 12.

WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
By James M. Miller.

47 4-10 acres at $500 per acre.....$23,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Saturday, July 12.

Greene-st., w. s., 200.8 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x97.6, leasehold	$20,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 43d-st., 33.4 x54	28,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d-st., 16.8 x54	14,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 16.8x54	14,000
Walker-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Church-st., 25x100	10,000
31st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9, ½ part	13,172
42d-st., s. s., 331.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 33.4x98.9	23,000
58th-st., s. s., 296.5 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.3x100.5	32,000
123d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 61x100.11	7,500
146th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., width, 50 x99; 147th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., width, 50x99.11; 148th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., width, 50x99.11; 147th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av.	19,200
LEASES.	
1st-av., e. s., extending from 63d-st. to 64th-st., ½ block, 3 years, per year	$1,500
6th-av., No. 781, 5½ years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL HOUSE, with $10,000 free and clear, for the equity in a well-located brown-stone front, up-town. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALTONWOOD.

The splendid estate known as
ALTONWOOD,
within one mile and a half of
MAMARONECK STATION.

This place consists of about 24 acres, with splendid mansion, heated by Baker, Smith & Co.'s steam heater, and replete with all the conveniences and elegance of a FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE. The grounds are laid out in the most perfect manner, with greenhouse, grapery, &c., the choicest variety of fruits in abundance. The views, which are beautiful, extend for miles in either direction. Any gentleman desirous of securing a house which cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative investment at the price this place is offered at wishing for further information can apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FURNISHED house in complete order at Black Point, near Seabright, N. J.; thirteen rooms, corner lot, 200x400, more land if desired, stable and carriage-house; fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; immediate possession; neighborhood first-class and salubrious; also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. E. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK K. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st. (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land, near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DARIEN, CONN.—FOR SALE, AT REDUCED figures, a charming place of three acres, good house, barn, &c.; garden and shade; near the Sound; excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BEST SMALL MODERN THREE-story house in the Fifth Ward, near Canal-st.; only $3,000 cash required; possession at any time. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—TWO PLOTS OF one and a half acres each, near Ocean-av. and West End Hotel. JAMES PRICE No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fashionable neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 23d sts.; will be let to a strictly private family until 1st May next; price, $400 per month. Apply by mail to F. T. B., No. 105 Chambers-st.

FOR THREE MONTHS.—A HOUSE, ONE HOUR from the City, ample rooms and grounds; shade, &c.; near depots and church; $90 a month. Address by letter H. D., Box No. 128 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

This Day, at Plainfield, N. J.

TRAIN, 10:15 A. M., FOOT LIBERTY-ST.
GRAND SALE, BY ORDER OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
P. H. JONES, TRUSTEE.
107 ACRES OF LAND
IN
VILLA PLOTS,
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE FIVE YEARS.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

East Thirty-seventh-st.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 47, north side, between 4th and Madison avs., 20 feet front, and first-class in every respect.

One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets—Sixteen lots on the above streets, 175 feet east of Grand Boulevard, each 25 by 100.

Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Oh come to the auction this great day,
With Johnson in July;
Such lots as these are sure to pay,
Then come prepared to buy.

Gorgeous Summer Gala
BY THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
400 SEA-SIDE LOTS
will be sold by
IMPERATIVE AUCTION SALE
at
FAR ROCKAWAY,
Long Island,

on the estate of John Mott, deceased, between elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontagne, and the splendid residence of D. D. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots,

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

No expense will be spared to make this the Grand Chef d'Œuvre of the Season.
Read arrangements.

TWO TRAINS, TWO BANDS, TWO TENTS.
SUPERB APPETIZING COLLATION.
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF SALUTES.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED HARRISON.

Property first class; will bear inspection.

Lots are by the sea-side, within a few moments of hotels.

If stormy, sale will take place Wednesday, July 16.

Special trains will leave New-York via Long Island and South-side Railroads at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Personal application must be made for tickets to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND AND SPLENDID SPECULATION.

LAND BY THE ACRE,
NEAR
William's Bridge, Westchester Co.,
ADJOINING
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,
AS ANNEXED; AT THE
IMMENSE TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
ESTATE OF JOHN J. PALMER,
DECEASED,
ON THE PREMISES NEAR
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.
BY POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER OF
ALFRED ROE AND HENRY MEIGGS, Jr., Esqs.
THIS FINE OLD ESTATE CONSISTS
OF
160 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND,
subdivided into
100 Exquisite Villa Sites
Also,
THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD, A LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL MANSION.
All which will positively be sold
ON TERMS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN SEVEN YEARS.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT AND.
GRAND COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT.
HARRISON, WORLD-RENOWNED VOCALIST.
SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE, will leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M., sharp.
CARRIAGES AT DEPOT TO CONVEY GUESTS TO GROUND.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD, } Executors.
GEO. W. PARSONS, }
ALMIRA H. REED, }

f11-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.

JAMES WILSON, } Executors.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, }

f25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

ISAAC G. OGDEN, } Executors.
JOHN LEFOY BROWER, }
A. THEW H. BROWER, }

ap29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, }

je24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.

SARAH J. DONOHOE, Executrix.

my20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN, } Executors.
WM. L. DEAN, }

je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.

ap8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.

BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

ANN DUNN, Executrix.

f4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }

jy1-law6moTu

AUCTION SALES.

B. T. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that, by an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on board the sloop Clarissa Ann, at the foot of Charles-st., North River, New-York City, the said sloop Clarissa Ann, with all her rigging, tackle, &c., belonging to the estate of John McGovern, deceased. Such sloop is 49.53 tons, or thereabouts, and will carry 40,000 to 50,000 bricks. For particulars, &c., apply to JAMES McGOVERN, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John McGovern, deceased, No. 637 Washington-st., New-York City, or to BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 15, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Naples oranges and lemons. Cargo Lugs, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MODERATE CAPITALISTS.—A RARE Chance.—To lease, a handsomely-fitted fancy-store, in the most business part of Grand-st., New-York, doing a good business. The cause of present owner wishing to leave is his inability to attend to retail trade. Apply to BUSINESS MAN, Box No. 113 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.
Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued as fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York. $600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of these bonds intending to join suit under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that more than the required number have given assent, and all assents and assessments must be presented to the committee on or before July 15, 1873.

THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	490 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing [illegible].

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872.....$1,[illegible]

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873.....$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:

For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day.

DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Stock: Nos. 15,114, 13,571 for 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. $25 reward will be paid by returning same to ASCAN BACKUS, care of Joseph O'Brien, No. 35 Wall-st. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as the transfer has been stopped.

WANTED—VIRGINIA BONDS AND PAST DUE coupons; North Carolina, old and new bonds; Louisiana bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Insurance Company,
No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873.....171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. H. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 Montague-st., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A scrip return of SEVENTY PER CENT. of premiums has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Oct. 1, 1873.

ALSO,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Scrip, payable at the same time.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1873. A Dividend of SIX per Cent. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Also, an
EXTRA DIVIDEND
OF FIVE PER CENT.
payable at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873.....378,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHAS. HAMBURG, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. OFFICE, No. 346 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
SURPLUS.....92,617 09

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.
WM. A. COBB, Vice President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, }
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, }
F. B. POND, Attorney General, }
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a half per Cent. will be paid in cash on and after the 15th day of July, to stockholders of record at this date at the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and at the Company's Office, Watertown. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th day of June till the date of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1873, to stockholders of record on July 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN-EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. R. CEARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. IS payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLASER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square.—Families, hotels, merchants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-ENGLAND desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or as governess; would travel as a companion; references exchanged. Address Willimantic, Box No. 164 Times Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., FORmerly with Bedell—competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country. Employers suited immediately.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young French woman; speaks no English; will go for moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—OR ANY kind of up-stairs work or house-work by a Swedish young woman; very respectable; good plain cook, and washer and ironer; best testimonials. At Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; good City reference. Address M. W., No. 33 Irving-place.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very respectable young women, (sisters,) together—one as cook or laundress, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a house between them; both are thoroughly competent, and have the best of references; either City or country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, in a private family; one as first-class cook; other as laundress, and willing to assist with chamber-work if required; willing to go to the country with a family which will return to the City; best City references. Call or address No. 616 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, Waitress, &c.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended, both thoroughly understand their work in every particular, and will be generally useful, or do the entire work of a family between them, in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS A FIRST-rate family cook and assist with washing, or cook, washer, and ironer for a small family; understands her business perfectly; is highly recommended by the last lady with whom she lived; left on account of breaking up house-keeping; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, CAPable girl, as cook and laundress, or general house-work; will be found a neat, economical and reliable servant; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED PROTESTant woman, in a private family, boarding-house or hotel; has good City references; understands the cooking of meats, games, pastry, &c.; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; no objection to hotel, boarding-house, or private family; City or country; can be seen until engaged; best of City reference. Call at No. 207 5th-st., near Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and thorough Protestant woman in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker; understands desserts, &c.; no objection to the country; or to assist at coarse washing; best references. Call for 2 days at No. 110 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND THOROUGH competent, colored Protestant woman in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel; understands her work thoroughly; understands the cooking of meats, game, and pastry; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City reference, and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; VERY RESpectable; will assist in washing; she is a very good cook; meats, game, poultry, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; very good testimonials; country or city. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; boning, larding, jellies, entrees, creams, desserts, &c.; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, and pastry; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS BEST City references; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, creams, desserts, and preserves. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COMPEtent cook; also understands milk and butter; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 33th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WOULD assist in the washing; a good home in the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 237 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PROTESTANT cook, with the best of City references; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

CLERK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent young American girl, in a store (in Brooklyn;) fancy or bakery preferred; will be found reliable and willing; highly recommended. Call at or address No. 262 16th-st., South Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker to make engagements by day in families, or to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as dress-maker and seamstress. Apply at No. 113 East 14th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored help, female or male, supplied immediately, on application to SIMMS' Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH her son of four years; country preferred; will go for very low wages if allowed to have her boy with her; can give good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLing to work, as general house-worker or kitchen-work; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German woman of thirty; speaks French fluently, good seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-maker, dress hair or take care of children, or make herself useful; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LADIE'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADIES' maid, or would take care of growing children, or would be willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 for two days, at No. 117 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS a very superior laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or fine washing; very respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work nicely; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT LAUNdress; can do up clothes in the real French style; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as laundress or waitress; is thoroughly competent to fill either situation; has four years' references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' flutings and fineries; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day washing, ironing, house-cleaning, or to do the domestic work. Apply at 344 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS A LAUNdress; four years' reference. Call at No. 343 East 25th-st., store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—By a neat, tidy, genteel young woman; is pleasant and very willing; is a good seamstress, and able to assist in light chamber-work; can dress hair or wait upon a lady, or mind grown children; is well recommended; City or country. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse.—By a very respectable and highly-recommended English Protestant young woman; good seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-make, experienced nurse for young or growing children; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse, or care grown children or an invalid; will do plain sewing or assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, (Protestant,) who can thoroughly be depended on in every respect; night or day. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av. Also, a very capable young Protestant family seamstress; [illegible] sew on the machine; will go together or separate; [illegible] will assist with children or chamber-work. Address as above.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By a young French girl, who is used to this work and is very [illegible]; no objection to the country; would make an excellent house-servant. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY [illegible] Danish girl, who will be well recommended; has a fair knowledge of dress-making; can operate on sewing-machine; is very fond and careful of children. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN INVALID lady, or to travel or go to the country as companion and attendant on a lady or young ladies. Call on or address Miss Johnston, No. 510 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, (FRENCH) speaks a little English, and is a good seamstress; [illegible] no objection to the country. Apply at No. 237 [illegible] French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, FOURTEEN years of age, [illegible] family. Call at No. 248 West 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker; or would do light chamber-work or wait on lady; [illegible]. Call at present employer's, No. 41 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly, and will do other light duties. Apply at No. 13 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman, highly respectable, and recommended as [illegible] waitress and servant; or nurse and [illegible]; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chamber-maid; [illegible] boarding-house or private family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD, REGULAR WAITRESS; will not object to chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WASHING AND IRONING, PUFFING AND FLUTING neatly done, or ladies' suits done up in style, by a good woman to work out by the day. Call at No. 338 West 35th-st. Mrs. Regan.

MALES.

BAR-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND steady young man, in a country hotel, or any respectable City house; first-class reference from hotel last left; salary moderate. Address J. B., No. 210 [illegible] Brooklyn. (No agent.)

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT BUTLER WHO has the best of testimonials; none but first-class parties need apply. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman,) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and industrious; best City reference from late and former employers. Call or address H. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—BY A respectable Swede, aged thirty-one years; speaks English; can do most kinds of farm-work, milk, take care of and drive horses, do gardening, &c.; is sober and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, with [illegible] reference from his late employers. Apply at [illegible] Carriage repository for two days, 26th-st., cor. 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City references. Call or address No. 119 West 23d-st., livery-stable.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotchman; fully competent in every respect; best of City reference. Address S., Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT coachman; Swedish; has good testimonials; strictly sober; understands thoroughly his duties. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

FARM-WORK.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY years, (speaks good English,) who can do nearly all parts of farm-work, mowing, plowing, and also gardening, taking care of horses, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF REFINEment as nurse for an invalid gentleman, or as a useful man in a gentleman's house; strictly temperate, trustworthy, and willing to work. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 226 Times Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in the counting-room of a daily newspaper, desires a position on a local journal or in publication-house; is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business, and can furnish the highest references. Address ENERGY, Box No. 141 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man in City or country at moderate wages; he is a good groom and careful driver, and will endeavor to make himself useful to his employer; has good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANE, IN A GENtleman's place, to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful; is willing, not afraid of work, and can give good references. Apply to or address [illegible], Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended; five years' City reference in last place for honesty, sobriety, [illegible]; thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] with silver and salads; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, who understands his duties in all its branches; can give the best of reference from families in Paris and New-York; is willing to go any distance. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A young man who has lived with the best families in this and the old country; long and satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 182 3d-av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER FOR CITY or country, or to travel with a family going to Europe; City reference. Address W. W., No. 335 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man as a thorough waiter in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY FOR A DRY goods commission house; one who resides with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address Box No. 1,290 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DIED—IN BROOKLYN, JULY 8, MRS. SARAH M. TILFORD, widow of George Tilford, in the fifty-third year of her age.

The following is an extract from the funeral sermon, preached by Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, from the text, "There the wicked cease from troubling and there the weary be at rest."—Job iii. 17. "When crushed by countless misfortunes, Job got comfort from his belief of assured rest in the grave. That same hope has been a priceless boon to multitudes of the world's weary ones. And knowing a page or two of the life history of the one now lying before us in the embrace of death, we can but say it is well as it is. Surely, we can never get accustomed to death's comings, yet in many cases we have our sorrow assuaged by knowing, as in this case, that death is a blessed relief. To be particular, most of the human ties that bound the deceased to life had been broken. Her only two children are long in Heaven; [illegible] years ago her beloved companion departed this life. Then, of late, her existence had been embittered by trials most painful to her sensitive nature. By gross injustice, though done under the garb of legal form, the ample fortune possessed by herself and husband was wrested from her upon his death by other heirs. She was a Christian, and possessed of the virtue of long-suffering patience, but she was also human, and consequently keenly felt the wrong. She could scarce endure the thought that the accumulations of the loving labor of her life partner should be diverted from the one he loved. Then again, although made the most welcome recipient of every comfort that her brother's home so plentifully afforded, she could not rid herself of the idea that she was dependent. To one of her nature, and one who had been so differently circumstanced, it was a most galling condition. Never very strong, age and trial recently made rapid inroads upon her constitution. She complained not. She poured out no lamentation to make others unhappy. She lived in retirement. She seldom went out, save to yonder little Baptist Church, which, although not of her faith, satisfied her, for she wanted not forms nor dogma, but simply food for a weary pilgrim. She made few acquaintances since coming among us a little over a year ago. In the retirement of her home she communed with her Master and kept the memory of her dead green. She kept [illegible] in her own heart her troubles, but their weight was too great. Her heart broke. So God lifted her burden, and took her to 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' Mourn not, friends, at this shock which brings her peace and happiness. That face that bears [illegible] in death, the unmistakable signs of noble womanly character, seems most beautiful in the calm of dissolution. [illegible] storms, her sun set in serene peace. Her life work was done. Added days would have been only added sorrow. Her hope was in Christ well founded, her rest is assured. In a little while those that love her may meet her. 'Sorrow endureth for a night, joy cometh in the morning.' Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory."

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm.

BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the detection of the thief and the return of the property stolen from the Macdougal-street Baptist Church on or about the 3d of July, 1873.

ISAAC CHARLICK, Assistant Treasurer,
No. 32 Vandam-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—ITS sympathetic of piles and [illegible], absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three [illegible] cases addressed to his private surgical [illegible]. EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
H. E. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Caledonia....Wed., July 16	Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2
India....Sat., July 19	Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6
Italia....Wed., July 23	Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9
Australia....Sat., July 26	Europa....Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia....Wed., July 30	Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS........Garay........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE........Surmont........Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE........Danre........Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT........Lemarie........Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Saturday, July 12
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Grogan........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grigs........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg........Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman...July 16, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
[illegible]..........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
[illegible]..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
[illegible]..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in obtaining the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 16.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curaçoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 19.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP LAPLAND, OF THE Great Western Steam-ship line, will sail for Bristol, England, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at noon, from Pier No. 18 East River. There are a few desirable state-rooms disengaged.

Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS WILL FIND Trunks for state-rooms and Continental travel. Chairs and rugs for the steamers, &c., at JOHN CATTNACH'S, No. 785 Broadway, near Astor-place, (removed from corner of Broadway and Wall-st.)

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION.
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catharine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2. SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th......8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th......12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th. 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th......1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th......9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th......2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th......10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th. 12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th......4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th......4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th......6:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th......7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th......3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th......9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 12th......5:00 P. M.
Monday, 14th......11:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th......5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th......12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th......7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Bayle's Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M. via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:45 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line." Sunday, 6:50 A. M., and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P. W. and B. R. R. Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information or particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway, | No. 944 Broadway,
No. 1 Astor House, | No. 271 Broadway,
No. 435 Broadway, | No. 8 Battery-place,
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY,
COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
} Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, for the repairs, painting and alterations of buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus required, and to be done during vacation. For particulars see the *City Record*.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31,
ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of Dykes in the Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon, of Aug. 11, 1873.

For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS!!!
CLEARING-OUT PRICES!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

BOYS' HATS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., and 75c.
MISSES' AND LADIES' HATS, 5c., 10c., 25c. up.
HAIR HATS, 50c., 55c. up.
FLORIDA HATS, 60c., 75c., 90c. up.

Our Trimmed Stock of Hats and Bonnets
CLEARING AT 40 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
SUITS AND UNDER-GARMENTS BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

CHEAPEST OFFERING THIS SEASON.
6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up per yard.
GUIPURE LACES, LLAMA SHAWLS AND SACQUES CLEARING.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

SASH RIBBONS!!
At the Great East-Side Establishment.

6-inch wide ALL SILK BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 69c. per yard.
7-inch wide ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 85c. per yard.
COLORED SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and 95c. per yard.
GREATEST BARGAINS THIS SEASON IN RIBBONS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

R. H. MACY & CO.
HAVE MADE
LARGE REDUCTIONS
THROUGHOUT THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
PREPARATORY TO THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
DEVINCK PRIZE FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,135,568 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after the third Monday in July. Deposits made on or before the 21st of July date from the 1st of July. JOHN MILDEBERGER, President; ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 275 WEST 23D-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 draw interest from July 1; interest commences on the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, corner of Broadway and 2d-st., Williamsburg.

JUST RECEIVED
BY
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY,
A full line of
ELEGANT MOIRE SASH RIBBONS,
GROS GRAIN WATERED, COLORED AND BLACK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

GOODS TRAFFIC AT WOODSIDE FERRY.

In view of the early completion of the approaches to the river and landing-stage on the Liverpool side of the Mersey, the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners are desirous of receiving DESIGNS and DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS, with or without models, for facilitating the transit of vehicles, horses, cattle, parcels, and all kinds of goods traffic across the river Mersey, from and to the landing-stage at the Woodside Ferry, and from and to the landing-stage at Liverpool.

A premium of £200 will be awarded to the first, £100 to the second, and £50 to the third of such designs and descriptive particulars as shall be deemed by the Commissioners, or any engineer selected by them to report thereon, to merit such premiums. The designs and descriptive particulars to which premiums may be awarded shall become the absolute property of the Commissioners.

Particulars and plans of site may be obtained by application to the Manager of the Ferry, Capt. Pinhey, at Woodside, Birkenhead, on payment of the sum of 21s., which will be returned with the unselected designs. Designs and particulars to be sent under cover, directed to "The Chairman of the Ferry Committee, Commissioners' Offices, Birkenhead," and marked "Ferry Traffic," on or before the 30th September next.

By order.

AMBROSE WALN,
Clerk of the Commissioners.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES, BIRKENHEAD, 13th June, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned at this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873, at 3 P. M., for the erection of bulkhead and pier at the new boarding station, Clifton, Staten Island.

Specifications for the same may be seen at the office daily, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders.

All proposals must be indorsed as follows: "To the Commissioners of Quarantine: Proposal for erecting Bulkhead and Pier at Clifton, Staten Island."

The right is reserved to reject any bids not deemed consistent with the interests of the State.

W. L. B. STEARS,
DAVID W. JUDD,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners of Quarantine.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO CITY
WATER WORKS, No. 20 WEST SWAN-ST.,
BUFFALO, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9 A. M., for completing the new Tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River, and building an Inlet Pier at the termination of said tunnel.

Plans and specifications may be examined at this office, on or after Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WASHINGTON and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 11, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE FINCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Eugene Finck in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of August, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1873.

jy8-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 3,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN K. SMITH and JAMES F. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John K. Smith and James F. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee,
jy8-1aw3wT No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILERS, ENGINE, AND IRON ROOF, For Sale.—Four steam boilers, 5 feet diameter, 30 feet long each, with two 21-inch flues; a six-column, high pressure, beam engine; cylinder, 24x72; iron roof, 35x50 feet, with iron columns and rafters. For sale low by R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango station. First-class HOTEL and furnished COTTAGES now open. L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Illustrated circular, with terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park-place.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, fifty miles from New-York City, on Schooley Mountain range, 1,200 feet above the ocean level; lake 10 miles long, 3 miles wide; good boating, fishing, and bathing; via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hopatcong Station; the steam-boat Stella will convey guests to the house.

WAINWRIGHT HAMILTON, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—THROUGH tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

H. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CROMWELLS—ERIE RAILWAY, TWO HOURS from New-York; more rooms now ready. Address CROMWELLS LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.

D. A. CROWELL.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA.

LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—PRIVATE FAMILY, IN country suburbs, having large airy-roomed house, beautiful location, all improvements, stabling, desire to take a pleasant party to board who will appreciate the comforts and pleasures of home; eight minutes from depot. Address JEFFERSON, Lock Box No. 16.

SUMMER BOARD.—A MOST CHARMING PLACE among the Berkshire Hills, having a fine Soda Spring beneficial for drinking, and the water carried to bathrooms, may be heard of at rooms Nos. 3 and 4, No. 254 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GERMANTOWN, N. Y., near Hudson River Depot; beautiful scenery and healthy; good board may be obtained at reasonable rates. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

LONG BRANCH.—A FEW MORE DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board, at the Sea View Cottage, between Adams Express Office and Bishop Simpson's cottage. Inquire at the premises or at No. 149 4th-av., in the real estate office.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AMONG the Catskills, may be had after July 17, by applying to O. R. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMENIA, N. Y., EIGHTY-five miles from City, via Harlem Railroad; charming Summer house; fine location, good board, plenty room for children. S. T. FROST, Proprietor.

BOARD—CONVENIENT TO CITY; ALSO AT SARAtoga Springs; terms low. Particulars and address obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A FEW FINE ROOMS STILL VACANT IN the large house at Piermont, on the Hill. Address Box No. 128 Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; PRIvate family, airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for light housekeeping; also, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av., Everett Library Rooms.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—PARties of refinement, who pay liberally for board, can procure fine chambers and generous table by addressing WILBERFORCE, Box No. 634 Post-office.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board; every convenience; house, table and location first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF two grown persons, three children, nurse, and coachman, desires first-class board in a private family only; mountain air requisite. Address, with full particulars, J. H. L., Post-office Box No. 5,687, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY,
COURT-HOUSE, JULY 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Stationery of the Board of Supervisors hereby caution all printers and stationers from performing any work or supplying any article unless the requisition for the same has been made to the said Committee and signed and authorized by a majority of the same. No bill will be audited by the Board unless these requirements are strictly complied with.

Supervisor GEORGE KOCH,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor JOHN J. MORRIS,
Supervisor RICHARD FLANAGAN,
} Committee on Printing and Stationery.

TEACHERS.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, A GOOD and thorough teacher, wishes a situation for the Fall; no objection to a short distance from New-York. Address L. K., Harlem, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—AT EACH POST-OFFICE town in the United States. Address (with stamp) "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway. Duties light, and pay liberal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. R. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN COLLINS.
GLORIOUS RECEPTIONS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Irish Comedian Mr. JOHN COLLINS! In the Irish Dramas of RORY O'MORE and HIS LAST LEGS.	The Charming Artiste MISS FLORENCE NOBLE In the Emotional Drama of SHADOW BROOK; or, A DAUGHTER'S OATH.

MONDAY, July 21, ERIN A-CHORRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks, on TUESDAY, July 15, on the favorite steamboat MONITOR, Capt. M. SHERMAN, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. Music by Geo. Schiebel.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, and other groves.

Apply to J. & R. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

AMALIENBERG CASTLE, VALLEY OF THE MURG,
GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Dr. HEDLER receives at the above address a limited number of young American gentlemen, who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of German and French from native professors, and of pursuing their other studies. Elementary and complete instruction is given in English, History, Geography, and in all branches of Mathematics. Amalienberg is beautifully and healthily situated in the Valley of the Murg, on the border of the Black Forest, at an hour's distance from Baden.

Divine service is celebrated in the Chapel adjoining the Castle.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Mr. PITT COOKE, of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who has kindly consented to answer inquiries respecting the establishment.

Highest references in America and Europe.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MADAME C. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE,
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and Assistants of Schools, and others, who desire creditable and lucrative employment during their Summer vacation will please address the undersigned, who will advise them of the most important LITERARY, SCHOLASTIC, PHILOSOPHIC, HISTORIC, and BIOGRAPHICAL enterprise ever undertaken in this country.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1830.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 18. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE QUESTION OF THE POLICE JUSTICES STILL UNDECIDED.

Early yesterday morning the Aldermen began to gather in their committee-room for the purpose, as one of them expressed it, of comparing notes on the situation. Rumor was busy in deciding their views and representing the combination as intact. The vestibule and corridors were filled with politicians, apparently interested in the Mayor's nominees for seats on the Magisterial Bench, but the candidates themselves, as if divining the course of the opposition, were noticeably absent. It was known that an attempt would be made by one City Father to have the Market Bureau, with all its important responsibilities, transferred from the Finance Department to the Department of Public Works, and this fact helped to swell the throng of office-seekers and their friends.

At 2:15 o'clock Mr. Vance took the chair. In the inclosure, next the Clerk's desk, Mr. Wilder, the Mayor's private secretary, was observed with a ponderous document, the report of the Auditing Bureau for the past quarter, in his hand. Some of the Aldermen asked him if the document related to the police justices, but he replied in the negative, and they seemed relieved at his answer. Alderman Lysaght chatted with his Tammany colleagues, Reilly and Flanagan, about the possibility of giving Commissioner Van Nort the patronage of the markets; and Alderman Morris was preparing himself for another contest in behalf of the Mayor's nominees.

After the board had passed a few ordinary bills, communications were received from the Building and other Departments of the City Government, containing the names of attachés and the salaries paid to each. The communications were ordered on file.

Alderman Lysaght offered a resolution reciting that the twentieth section of the charter gives to the Common Council control of the markets of the City; that the seventieth section of the charter gives to the Department of Public Works the care of public buildings—that the markets are public buildings, and that they should, therefore, be transferred from the Finance Department to the Department of Public Works.

The resolution called forth no discussion, and was laid over.

After disposing of several unimportant reports of committees, Alderman Morris moved to take from the table the Mayor's communication of June 5, containing the nominations of Messrs. Streeter and Askert for police justiceships. The motion caused some excitement among the opposition, but they came prepared to meet it.

Aldermen Van Schaick and McCafferty were apparently prepared to make addresses on the subject, when Alderman Ottendorfer expressed the hope that some action would be taken. He supposed that the motion would be voted down by a majority as before, but it was due that the majority state their reasons. At the last meeting, some insinuations were made as to the motives of those who opposed and those who favored the Mayor's nominations, but they could furnish no reason for their inaction. Let them reject or confirm the names; they should do something.

Alderman Van Schaick opposed the motion. He said: While I agree with the remarks of my friend, Mr. Ottendorfer, as indeed, I may say, I always do—and his argument is to a great extent unanswerable—I, for one, do not feel disposed to approve of the Mayor's candidates for the police bench. When the men whose names have been sent to us by the Mayor are proved to be equal in intelligence to the present police justices—when the Mayor tells us the names of the persons who indorsed his candidates and the influence used to get them nominated—it will be time enough to ask us to take action upon them. The office of justice of the peace is too important to be filled without inquiry into the qualifications of the candidates. I, for one, don't mean to be cajoled or threatened on the subject. I shall oppose the nominations, even if I should stand alone. The Alderman who offered the motion to take the names from the table had one gentleman nominated, and another Alderman had his law partner named. Now, I have as good a right to get my friends on the police bench as my colleagues.

The latter statement brought Alderman Billings to his feet. He said he believed the remark about an Alderman having a law partner's name on the list of nominees was intended for him, but he wished to correct the error. He was not connected in business with the candidate referred to, (supposed to be Mr. Hildreth,) but merely knew him as an old friend.

Alderman Kehr rose to ask for information. He said he wanted to know if he had a right to vote as he pleased on the motion. It was necessary for him to know that before voting.

President Vance—The Chair declines to answer the question.

Alderman Kehr—I think the President should give the information.

President Vance—The gentleman should know his rights.

Alderman Kehr—If the Chairman can give the information he should do so.

President Vance, (smiling)—I decline to answer the gentleman's question.

Alderman Kehr—There are a great many rumors in the newspapers, and there is great talk here. A good deal in the newspapers is true, but they are full of mistakes. They have got the news up-side down. [Loud laughter.] I like to say here that my opposition to the candidates is not based on the fact, as hinted in the *Express*, that my German friends have not been appointed. My course has not been affected by that. It is not because I cannot get office for my friends that I refuse to vote for the Mayor's nominees. I have higher and better motives for my opposition. The police justices were elected for certain terms, and I believe we, as a board, have no right to oust them out of office, by confirming others, until their terms have expired. Entertaining these views I shall let the names remain on the paper until it rots before I vote for them.

This announcement was the signal for a burst of applause from the crowd in the gallery, who were composed mainly of the friends of the present police justices. When the applause had subsided, President Vance reminded the audience that they should not disturb the meeting by any demonstration.

Alderman Billings said he was astonished at the legal acumen of some members of the board; and he thought it possible that the candidates for judges of the Supreme Court might be taken from their ranks. [Laughter.] But although he did not claim to be a great lawyer, he thought that the question of the constitutionality of the Police bill was not one which they were called upon to decide. They had no power over the matter.

After some desultory remarks, the motion was then put and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Ottendorfer, Morris, Falconer—5.

Negative—Aldermen Reilly, Lysaght, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, McCafferty, Van Schaick—7.

The vote was anticipated, and the motion of Mr. Morris was apparently made to make the opposition show their hands and ascertain if the combination were intact. Some routine business was then transacted, after which Alderman Morris moved to take from the table the nominations for police justiceships made by the Mayor on June 25.

Alderman McCafferty rose to his feet in an instant, and said "We can't take action on those names. You all know that the *City Record* has not been legally ——" The remainder of the sentence was inaudible, the whole board indulging in laughter at the expense of the Alderman and what is called his hobby.

The motion was then put and lost by a vote the same as that given on the previous resolution. It was noticeable that Alderman Kehr, whether intentionally or by mistake, voted in the affirmative on the latter motion, but had his vote changed.

The board then received some unimportant communications from various departments, after which an adjournment to Wednesday was agreed upon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VARIOUS ACCOUNTS PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT—ACTION DEFERRED.

The Board of Supervisors met, yesterday, to take action on various County bills. For several days past committees were at work investigating claims, and the announcement that their reports would be presented resulted in filling the galleries with persons whose interests were at stake. One of the claims related to the Ring suits; others to the medical services rendered in the case of George Francis Train, and the viands furnished to the jurors in the Stokes and other murder trials. Representatives of all the creditors were present in the lobby.

At 2 o'clock nearly every member was in his seat. The chairs of Supervisors Monheimer and Clausen were empty. Mayor Havemeyer presided, and his private secretary, Mr. Wilder, stood near him, awaiting orders. When the minutes of the previous session were approved, a bill of Dr. T. M. B. Cross, of No. 283 Fourth-avenue, amounting to $250, for a medical examination of George Francis Train, was called up and laid over. Another bill of $500 was presented on behalf of Dr. Cross for medical services rendered in the case of Bleakley, the murderer, whose counsel contended that he was insane when he committed the deed. The bill was laid over.

The next bill was that of Dr. R. L. Parsons, who claims $500 for "medical examination and attendance at court before Judge Daly three days as an expert on insanity in the case of George Francis Train." This bill had a similar disposition. The Committee on Criminal Courts reported in favor of paying the bill of John K. Porter, amounting to $7,000, for professional services in behalf of the people in the Ring suits. The report was laid over.

The board then took up the claims of the Coroners and their medical deputies for services rendered during the quarter ending June 30, as follows: Adolph Kessler, $3,740; G. Herrman, $3,600; Nelson W. Young, $3,300; P. H. Keenan, $3,560; S. W. Leo, $1,066; I. Cushman, $918; E. T. T. Marsh, $899; Wooster Beach, $856. The bills were not acted upon.

The Committee on Criminal Courts reported in favor of paying the following bills:

Bill of Leggett & Co., for meals furnished jurors in the Stokes case, $747 50. Bill of Stetson & Sons, for meals furnished jurors in the Nixon case, $190. Bill of Stetson & Sons, for meals furnished the jurors in the Scannell case, $229. It is said that the items in this bill include 500 cigars and eighteen bottles of Scotch ale. Bill of J. R. Fellows, for counsel fees in prosecuting Stokes, $3,000.

Action on all these bills was deferred.

Supervisor Kehr moved that the Committee on Finances and the Committee on Armories be increased from five to seven members. The motion was a signal for a general whisper among those of the Supervisors who desire to keep control of these several committees, which are the most important connected with the board. The motion, however, was lost.

A bill of Stephen Knapp, of $8,000 for carpenter work on the Twelfth Regiment Armory was presented. Supervisor Ottendorfer asked if the bill had been examined. Supervisor Van Schaick replied that it was. The bill was then laid over.

After referring some minor claims to the proper committees, the board adjourned to Wednesday.

Soon after they had separated Supervisor Van Schaick requested the Clerk to call a special meeting for to-day, in case the necessary number of signatures could be obtained. Nearly all the Supervisors had left when the call was prepared, but they may sign it at their residences.

After the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors a reporter of THE TIMES inquired of Supervisor Vance what he thought of Supervisor Lysaght's resolution relative to the transfer of the Market Bureau from the Finance Department to the Department of Public Works. The Supervisor replied that he thought that section 29 of the charter settled the matter, inasmuch as it provided for "a Bureau of Markets, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Markets," and gave the Finance Department control of the same.

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

PRESENTATION OF BEQUESTS FROM THE LATE HUGH MAXWELL.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Law Institute was held yesterday afternoon, in the library in the United States Court building, Mr. Charles O'Conor, President, in the chair; Mr. R. S. Guernsey, Secretary pro tem., and many members present.

The most interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation of some bequests which were left to the institute by the late Hon. Hugh Maxwell, an old and well-known member of the Bar in this City, who died about a month ago. The gifts consisted of life-size portraits of Chancellor Thomas A. Emmett and Chancellor James Kent, and a magnificent silver vase, which had been presented to Mr. Maxwell while he was District Attorney in this City, from 1819 to 1829, by the citizens of New-York, for faithful performance of the duties of his office. A letter from the executors, formally returning the property over to the institute, was read by the Librarian, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, who thereupon offered a resolution accepting the gifts. Mr. Charles Tracey seconded the motion, in a few remarks complimentary to the memory of Mr. Maxwell, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. O'Conor, President of the Law Institute, in accepting the gifts in its behalf, said, that Hugh Maxwell was one of the most venerated and venerable of the lawyers of the past who had been among us during the last few years. He had long retired from the Bar, however, and was only seen occasionally by a few, who will remember his lofty and graceful carriage when he attended court to witness interesting forensic displays and to hear judgments pronounced that attracted him from his retirement. Mr. O'Conor remembered Mr. Maxwell well, when he, the speaker, was just beginning to study law, as he paid a compliment to Mr. Maxwell's ability as a pleader. He may have been exceeded since, but at that time he attracted great attention, and was universally admired and envied. When he went into office as District-Attorney, his laborious duties kept him hard at work at an inferior kind of business, there being, at that time, no assistants in the District Attorney's Office. Perhaps the greatest cases ever tried in the District Attorney's Office took place during Mr. Maxwell's term. A large number of eminent merchants, inadvertently, became involved in a prosecution for violating the statutes of the State, and, as they were all influential men, there was great public excitement, and great efforts were made to prevent the cases being tried, but Mr. Maxwell performed his duty as District Attorney, contending successfully against the most eminent talent of the time. Mr. O'Conor described the presentation of the silver vase to Mr. Maxwell by the citizens of New-York as a mark of public appreciation of his efforts while District Attorney. He trusted that the institute would find some means to commemorate this presentation, and that Maxwell's example would serve as an incentive to virtue to the rising generation of young lawyers.

The vase is on exhibition at Tiffany's. It is of massive silver, of fine workmanship, and is valued at $6,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE TIGRESS.

The steamer Tigress sailed last evening from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on her voyage in search of the missing ship Polaris. During the early part of the day a supply of coal and water was taken on board, and in the afternoon a quantity of clothing and baggage was placed on the steamer. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Tigress cast loose from her moorings and headed up-stream. The men on the receiving-ship Vermont and the United States steam-ship Brooklyn manned the yards, and cheer after cheer, such as only honest Jack Tars can give, was heard from both crews, and returned with a hearty good will from the decks and rigging of the Tigress. The expeditionary vessel then steamed slowly in the direction of Hell Gate, and as she passed the Government battery one farewell shot was fired as a parting salute. The Tigress then steadily steamed along the East River, accompanied by the Navy-yard tug Catalpa, on board of which were Mrs. Greer, the wife of Capt. Greer, Mrs. Capt. Chandler, and several other ladies. Several ladies and children watched the vessel from the Navy-yard dock until she was out of sight, and then silently left the place. The following is a list of the officers and crew of the Tigress:

Commander, James A. Greer, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander, H. C. White, United States Navy; Lieutenants, R. M. Berry, U. Sebree, and G. F. Wilkins, United States Navy; Assistant Paymaster, George E. Baughman, United States Navy; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Elston, United States Navy; Chief Engineer, Geo. W. Melville, United States Navy; Assistant Engineer, Wm. A. Mintzer, United States Navy; Ice Masters, Capt. Geo. E. Tyson, and E. J. Chipman; Yeoman, F. Y. Commagere; Boatswain's Mate, Joseph Brewin; Captain of the Hold, John P. Britton; Relief Quartermaster, William Sheriff; Quartermasters, Samuel Randall and George Gray; Ship's Cook, William Hurley; Apothecary, W. E. Bullard; Captain of Forecastle, Henry Clifford; Machinists, J. McEwen, D. M. Howell, and J. McIntyre; Carpenter's Mate, Wm. Boyer; Wardroom Steward, John P. Wallace; Seamen, G. R. Willis, R. Davis, J. W. E. Kruger, W. Ninderwinn, G. W. Lindyvist, W. S. Harding, and Richard Brenn; Firemen, C. T. White, J. Horan, T. Burns, S. Slater, and Daniel Lynch.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The election for officers of the Erie Railroad for the ensuing year will take place to-morrow at the Grand Opera-house. It is considered certain that Mr. P. H. Watson will be appointed President. A different plan from that of preceding years will, however, be used in the election of Vice President. There will be several of the directors upon the ticket, to be known as First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, &c. In the absence of the President at any regular meeting, the one coming first upon the list will preside. It is now said that S. L. M. Barlow is looking for the First Vice Presidency, and has already secured nearly votes enough to insure his election. A very strong feeling of disgust and disappointment exists among the few practical railroad men connected with the present Erie administration at the prospect of James McHenry's salaried agent succeeding to this position, which is one of the most important in the company, and greatly needs a live and influential railroad man. When the report that Barlow was trying to engineer himself into this responsible position first crept out, it was regarded as an absurd joke; but it now appears as if he were convinced that the mantle of Gen. Diven should fall upon his shoulders, and that nothing less than the Vice Presidency of Erie will satisfy his vanity. It is well known that Barlow is the man who stood between Jay Gould and justice, and it is rumored that the latter, by reason of the great influence which he still possesses in Erie, is endeavoring to hoist the Arizona Diamond Mine manipulator into the Vice President's chair.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Watson and the newly-elected directors of the Erie Road will choose a Vice President who possesses a practical knowledge of railroad affairs, and who is willing to exert it for the good of the public and to the benefit of Erie stockholders.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

At about 12:30 yesterday morning, while swimming from off the lumber dock at Mott Haven, a young man named Andrew MacGown, aged eighteen years, was swept away by the current, and drowned. The deceased was the son of Mr. Henry P. MacGown, President of the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company, and was at the time of the accident in company with a young man of about his own age named Benjamin Trouter. The young men were swimming considerably out of their depth, and near a very strong current. It is supposed that MacGown was seized with cramps, and was swept away by the current. The most strenuous efforts to recover the body have so far proved futile; the current is so strong near the scene of the accident that it is likely the body may have been swept up the river.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER—THE LETTERS IN THE CASE.

The discussion of the various aspects of the Goodrich case has by no means closed, and probably for many days yet the local interviewer will feel warranted, by continued public interest, to seek admission, not only to the jail where the murderess is confined, but to the presence of every official or citizen suspected of having the most remote connection with the case. The well-worn request for news in the case is met everywhere with a probably truthful negative, for so far as the act of killing, and the past history and parentage of the prisoner are concerned, the reading public know probably as much as the police authorities. It is now certain that the woman hitherto known as Kate Stoddard is Elizabeth Lloyd King, twenty-six years of age, a native of Plymouth, Mass., and one of the daughters of Isaac B. King, of that town. For six years she has not been within her native town. It is asserted, probably on the authority of Chief Campbell's female detective, that at eighteen years of age she became insane while at a seminary in Plymouth, and was for six months an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Taunton, Mass., on being released from which she led an erratic life as school-teacher and milliner between New-York, Hartford, and Philadelphia.

Yesterday the prisoner was visited in jail by her counsel and Miss Adelaide Palm, whose connection with this case is already known. The latter was in consultation with Chief Campbell before visiting the jail, and was subsequently in conversation with Lizzie King for over an hour. Several others called, but all, interviewers and strangers alike, were denied admission. Gen. Jourdan, and others of those who have charge of the prisoner, have expressed a determination not to permit any but her counsel, or her immediate relatives or friends whom she desires to see, to ask her any questions or to demand any confession, duly attested or otherwise, from her. On Sunday she asked her counsel whether he did not desire information as to her early connection with Goodrich, and on his acceptance of the suggestion, she replied:

"Very well; I'll write it out for you in jail. It will be some employment for me."

Her conduct in jail continues without any marked eccentricity, although it is mysteriously whispered among the lower ranks of the police force that the prisoner is insane. Acting District Attorney Cullen says, however, that whatever her conduct in jail may be she will be indicted and brought to trial.

KATE STODDARD'S LETTERS.

Yesterday the letters found among the effects of the prisoner were transferred to the custody of the Chief of Police. Some of the letters are from her mother and sister, and having no bearing on the case will never be made public. In all there are thirteen letters relating to the case in the package handed to the Chief yesterday. Eight of these are from Lizzie King, or, as she signs herself, "Amy," or sometimes "Kate," to Goodrich, and the remainder from Goodrich to her. If the letters go to establish anything, they show her devotion to the man she murdered, and establish beyond question that she regarded herself as his lawful wife. Some of the letters are undated, but there are sufficient dates to establish a chain of the history of their early relations. The first letter bears date early in 1872, and she addresses him as "my dear Charlie." In all the letters found the address is by actual name, the disguised correspondence of their earlier acquaintance, through the medium of the "personal" advertisement, being missing. Her letters to him are full of sentimental affection, of which the following is a specimen: "My Dear Charley, My love for you is so complete that I feel as if I was your own little child." Then follows an original poetic sentiment and the letter, written evidently with no definite object, concludes in the same strain in which it was begun. The others are of a precisely similar character, some of them consisting chiefly of verses addressed to Goodrich, the writer evidently being imbued with the Byronic sentiment. As shown by the letters of both parties and an entry in the diary of the woman, they were married, or went through a ceremony which she supposed a lawful marriage, on the afternoon of May 20, 1872, in New-York. After the ceremony they went to the Ashton House, and remained there nearly two days, Goodrich registering their arrival as man and wife, the name being, of course, assumed. After this date—May 20, 1872—she addresses him as "My dearest husband," but he keeps up the uniform "Amy" in writing. Three of his letters to her are dated after this alleged marriage. The second tells her that "it is better for both that we should separate." The third letter is to a similar effect, but more lengthy. He tells her not to call herself his wife, as they must separate. If she will go to New-York, he says, he will provide a room for her and help her all within his power, but she must not tell his family of their mutual relations. As shown by her last brief letter, she will leave him on no condition, and the persistence in these contrary determinations brought about the fatal quarrel. She seems to have carefully preserved everything connected with him, which came into her possession. Among the envelopes was one closely sealed, and on opening it, the contents were found to be a sheet of note paper inclosing a new five dollar bill and a one dollar bill. On one side of the paper was the simple note in pencil: "Charley gave me this when I came back from Chambers street." Three verses were written in violet ink on the other side of the sheet. The letters, therefore, while forming quite an interesting chapter in connection with the case, cannot be said to constitute any entirely new elements in it, and in this, the curiosity seekers who have been so eagerly awaiting their publication will be disappointed.

THE HARRIS FAMILY.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Capt. Clinchy and Officer Daniel Quigley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, after several days of hard labor, yesterday traced several stolen articles to the residence of the notorious family of Harris Greenthal, better known as Hirsh Harris, an alleged receiver of stolen goods, with whom the City Police have been in constant warfare during the past twenty years. On Friday last Officer Quigley, while patrolling the precinct, saw a large packing case, which contained six smaller cases of brandy, being taken into Harris' place at No. 387 Broome-street, by Mrs. Henrietta Harris and her daughter Augusta Harris. On entering the house the officer found that the small cases of brandy had been deposited in another large case. The packing cases and the brandy were taken to the station-house, and Mrs. Harris and her daughter were locked up. An owner for the brandy could not be found, although a general alarm was sent out by the police telegraph to all stations in the City. On Saturday, owing to the officers not having any complainant, Justice Dowling was obliged to discharge Mrs. Harris and her daughter from custody. Yesterday afternoon, acting on information received, Capt. Clinchy called on Mr. Marcus Rich, an importer, of No. 283 Broadway, who, on visiting the station-house, identified the outer case found in Harris' house as one which was stolen from his premises in Broadway about four weeks ago, it containing at the time valuable wearing apparel and property owned by his sister, Miss Anna Rich, now in Germany. Mr. Rich stated that he was about shipping the case to his sister by the steamer Maine, when it was stolen by two thieves who pretended to be expressmen. A search warrant was procured from Justice Bixby at the Tombs, and Capt. Clinchy with a posse of officers yesterday afternoon, thoroughly searched Harris' house. They found a quantity of clothing, some of it marked "A. R.," and a large stereoscopic camera, which were identified by Mr. Rich as the property of his sister. Mrs. Harris and her daughter were at once arrested and locked up in the Mulberry-street station. Hirsh Harris is not usually at home. Not long since he was arrested, and with Mike Kurtz, alias "Sheeny Mike" and Billy Porter, taken to Newark by Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, for robbing Krements's jewelry store. Miss Harris is the wife of Charles Pearl, alias French Charley, a noted burglar now in State Prison. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

THE STEAM-SHIP LAPLAND.

Some two years since the announcement was made in THE TIMES of the arrival at this port of the steam-ship Arragon, the pioneer vessel of the Great Western Steam-ship line, trading from the port of Bristol, England, to this City. Since that time the company has added other vessels to the line—the Lady Lycett, 2,000 tons burden, the Great Western, the same tonnage, and the Lapland, 1,500 tons burden, which vessel is now lying at the company's dock, Pier No. 18 East River. The Lapland made the trip to this port in twelve days, sixteen hours, and sails again for Bristol on Wednesday. She is barkentine-rigged, is 1,269 tons register, and has accommodation for thirty first-class passengers and 300 steerage. The arrangements for the intermediate and steerage passengers are of the most comfortable description. The peculiarity of this vessel is her machinery. Her engines are constructed upon the compound direct-acting principle, with two cylinders, respectively 31 inches in diameter and 40 inches stroke, carrying a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch. Steam is supplied by two boilers, heated by twelve furnaces, the average consumption of coal being twelve tons per day, while on most other ocean steamers it is at least five tons per hour, and on some seven tons per hour. The normal capacity of the engine is 135 horse-power, but because of her excessive boiler capacity she is capable of working up to 654 horse-power. This arrangement of boilers and engines enables the latter to be worked up to a high point without undue strain on the boilers, thus diminishing the danger of explosion. The screw is thirteen feet in diameter, having a pitch of seventeen feet. On deck are a donkey engine used for working the winches, and a fire engine, a precaution that will be appreciated by all travelers. The agents of the line in this City are Messrs. E. E. Morgan and Sons of No. 70 South street; the Captain of the ship is Edward Jones.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN UP-TOWN POLICE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Eleazer Wilson is Captain of the Thirty-second Precinct of the Metropolitan Police Department, which extends from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River on the east side, and from One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street to Spuyten Duyvil on the west. Mr. Seth C. Hawley is his chief clerk. Capt. Wilson has occupied his present official position for several years, but he has now had the misfortune to be "investigated." Some rather serious charges has been made against him by residents of Carmansville, which will have to come before the Board of Police. Why nothing has been done about the matter before, and why, possibly, it may yet be smothered, may be found in the fact that Police Commissioner "Hank" Smith and ex-Commissioner Barr are more or less mixed up in it. These charges recite some queer performances of the Captain and his clerk, which are substantially this: The precinct has attached to it a mounted squad. In the police stables are fourteen horses belonging to the City, and until within a few days, nine others which did not belong to it, but were nevertheless fed from the public crib. Four of these nine belonged to the Captain himself, two to Commissioner Hank Smith, one to ex-Commissioner Barr, one to John Wilson, (brother to the Captain, and a livery-stable keeper in Twenty-eighth-street,) and one to Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct. Messrs. Smith and Barr's horses were taken from the stable last Thursday, the day after the charges were made. They were removed to the private stable of Capt. Wilson, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, where, in consequence of the ample accommodations provided for his stock at the official stables, the Captain has been able to do a little business on his own account, and all last Winter boarded three horses belonging to private owners, receiving $20 per month for each. One of the charges against the Captain is that all the feed given at his stable was taken from the police station barn, as was the feed for four cows additional. It is also charged that when Mat. Brennan was Police Commissioner all the feed for his stables was taken from the same convenient store-house, under Capt. Wilson's orders. Occasionally, however, the fodder was left at Mr. Brennan's place by the wagon, on its way up from the City. At other times Brennan's man came to the stable and gave his orders for the required quantities of corn, oats, hay, straw, &c., to be sent down, which was done, in the police wagon. It does not appear that Mr. Brennan has been the recipient of public bounty in this way of late; but he has a successor in Chief Clerk Hawley. Against this individual it is charged that the three horses and one cow which he keeps in his stables have been and are now fed at the public expense. Some, doubtless, impertinent remarks having been made about the open way in which the public fodder was removed to his house, it was thought better to drop it there quietly before it was brought to the stable, and this, it is alleged, is now the practice. Eighteen bags of oats are said to have been taken to the stable in one month. When the new and handsome police station for the precinct was built, in the Spring of last year, Mr. Hawley recognized the opportunity for doing some building of his own. He extended his house, and the mechanics are said to have worked alternately on the station building and on the private extension, but all were regularly paid from the police funds. When the house was finished a patrolman named Gray, who had been a painter, was detailed for three months painting the house throughout. Capt. Wilson would appear, judging by the charges made, to have had very peculiar ideas of the scope of a policeman's duties. It is alleged that he kept one man as private servant at his house for two years, and when he left, had another; that he made a stable-helper or assistant at Florence's Hotel, Central Bridge, a patrolman, and then detailed him to special duty at the hotel, where he does the marketing; that another man, who keeps a livery stable near the station-house, was made a patrolman and has his post at his stable, where he may be seen attending to his business in full uniform; and that yet another man, one Embru Hill, was given a position of the same character, which, however, does not prevent his attending exclusively to a dairy which he keeps at King's Bridge. Capt. Wilson's private stable was also looked after by an ostler paid by the City. A janitor of the station-house used to be employed as the Captain's wood sawyer; but when Mr. Green came into office he refused to pay any janitors, as they were not legally appointed. After that the Captain had to get his wood sawed at his own expense. Since he has held his position, Capt. Wilson is charged with being engaged in other occupations, contrary to the rules. He was Superintendent of the Belt Line of Railroad, and partner in a soap factory, with one A. B. Mills, of Carmansville. The soap business went to smash; and then the ever convenient police wagon, teams, and drivers came in to remove the unsold stock for storage. This same vehicle, too, appears to be always at the service of the Captain's more intimate friends, with men to drive it, and generally to be *pro bono publico*, whenever the genial official wished to confer a favor or discharge an obligation. To these amiable traits is doubtless owing the handsome testimonial which was presented to Capt. Wilson by his admiring friends on the occasion of the completion of the new police station and Chief Clerk Hawley's house last year. But all things must have an end. Charges, the most explicit and detailed, have been made against the Captain, and he will probably have to answer them before the Board of Commissioners, unless his friend, Mr. Smith, can smother the matter. Superintendent Matsell stated yesterday that he had ordered an investigation at the request of one of the Commissioners, and that the results of it had been committed to paper and placed in that Commissioner's hands. It is pretty well known that the gentleman referred to is Commissioner Gardner; but he was out of town yesterday, and therefore could not be seen. The Superintendent said, in reply to a question, that he supposed it would have to come before the board, but he was not at liberty to say anything about the affair.

TRIAL OF WESTCHESTER MURDERERS.

An adjourned session of the June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County was commenced at White Plains yesterday, before Hon Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Justices Horne and Silkman, for the purpose of trying Lorenz Ehrhardt, charged with the murder of John Morrison, at Melrose, and Matthew Fitzpatrick, charged with the murder of his wife Mary, at Yonkers.

In the former case, which was first called, it will probably be recollected that Morrison, the deceased, an ex-member of Fleetwood Engine Company of Melrose, entered the yard of the prisoner at or about midnight, with a speaking-trumpet, as alleged, to defend himself against an attack from the prisoner's dog while he was passing through the yard to a rear building; that the prisoner, being aroused from his slumber by the barking and growling of his dog, arose, went out into the yard and found deceased there, when an altercation and affray ensued, which resulted in the prisoner stabbing Morrison with a table-knife, which caused his death shortly afterward. Several hours were occupied in obtaining a jury. District Attorney Briggs opened the case on the part of the prosecution, but refrained from entering into the details of the circumstances attending the homicide.

Charles O'Neill testified that he was loitering about the Fleetwood engine-house on the night of the murder. Saw Morrison there for awhile, and then go out. That he came back in a short time for the trumpet, and heard him remark that they were going to have a run, (meaning with the engine,) and that he was going to command that night. Shortly afterward witness heard prisoner's dog bark, and on going out to the alleyway, observed Morrison and the prisoner engaged in a scuffle. Almost at the same moment the attention of witness was directed to a house across the street, from which some one threatened to shoot. Soon afterward saw Morrison walking up the street, and he said he had been stabbed. Witness went close to the prisoner's house, and saw him with a knife in one hand and a company's trumpet in the other. Stones were then thrown by somebody at the house pretty hotly. Witness was about twenty feet off when he saw the knife in the hands of the prisoner.

The proceedings were then adjourned until this morning.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

A meeting was held last evening at the University, Washington Square, for the purpose of supporting international arbitration instead of war in cases of national dispute. Professor Martin was called to the chair, and Mr. Wilcox then proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The British House of Commons has voted that the Government of Great Britain shall communicate with the other powers of the earth with a view to the substitution of arbitration for war as a rule of international practices; therefore

Resolved, That we hail this action of one of the foremost nations as a grand step toward a complete civilization.

Resolved, That the United States, which joined with England in setting the example in introducing the practice of arbitration, should promptly and energetically co-operate with the effort to make that practice general.

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of peace throughout this country to assemble and urge such co-operation on our Government.

Mr. Wilcox spoke at length on the horrors of war, and the great advantages to be derived from a universal adoption of such a course as now proposed by the British Parliament, and Dr. Sampson also made an address on the same subject. One or two ladies spoke to the same effect.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, but only routine business was transacted.

The American Institute Farmers' Club has adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th September next.

The Howard Mission gave its annual excursion and picnic to the children of the schools on Friday last.

The Irish Brigade Officers' Association go out on their seventh annual excursion on Thursday, the 17th inst.

The attention of water consumers is again called to the fact, that a penalty of five per cent. will be added on all water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st of next month.

The Teutonia Männerchor elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. L. Oestreich; Corresponding Secretary, Otto Haars; Treasurer, H. Wits; Musical Director, W. Groschel.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday at corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. The Chairman, Rev. A. C. Morehouse, reported the progress of the good work at Hope Chapel, Mott-street. There was no business of importance transacted.

A meeting of the field officers of the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., was held at Irving Hall last evening, when preliminary action was taken to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Burger, and a committee was formed to take further action.

At an election of the Odd-fellows' Hall Association, held yesterday, Wilson Small was elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late John A. Kennedy; Royal G. Millard, Secretary, and George Smith, Treasurer.

Bureau of Collection of Assessments.—From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $7,369 61; from arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rents, and interest, $4,451 46; from market rents and fees, $1,098 85; from Croton water rents and penalties, $13,450; from licences and fees, $163 75; from court fees, $88 50; from sales of the official journal for one week, $12 14; total, $26,654 31.

Henry B. Douglass was yesterday arrested by the Sheriff's deputies on two suits instituted in the Supreme Court by Stephen H. Burr and Josephus R. Hill to recover $5,000 damages each for false imprisonment. Douglass, it appears, caused the arrest of Burr and Hill some time ago for disturbing a religious meeting in the Harlem Baptist Church. Douglass was held in $2,000 bonds by the Sheriff on each suit.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Saturday last: For Croton water rent, $94,617 89; for penalties on water rent, $100 80; for tapping Croton pipes, $125; for vault permits, $1,567 31; for sewer permits, $250; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $454 63. Total, $97,115 63.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Walter Ludlow, of Bridgehampton, went sailing on Saturday, and not returning the next day, search was made for him, when his body was found floating in the bay near the shore. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

The examination of Mrs. Layman, the alleged would-be murderess of her husband on the 1st inst., was commenced in the Astoria Court-house yesterday. The examination of the first witness, her husband, occupied four hours and a half, and is not yet concluded. At 8:30 o'clock the court adjourned for two weeks.

NEW-JERSEY.

Edward Secor, who some time since robbed the Park Hotel, in Hoboken, was arrested yesterday. He was committed for trial.

King's stable, on Jefferson-street, Hoboken, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. One horse was burned. The loss was $600.

William Scriven, aged twelve, and Robert Burns, aged fourteen years, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with breaking into and robbing Vail's milk depot, on Grand-street.

Louis Manse, a Newark boy, aged ten years, lies at the point of death from lockjaw resulting from his having blown off two of his fingers while carelessly handling a pistol on the Fourth.

The Aurora and Eintracht vocal societies of Newark gave a picnic yesterday in honor of the Arion, of Baltimore, who are visiting Newark, where they are the guests of the above-named societies.

Justice Madden, of West Hoboken, convicted of obtaining money from Miss Annie Silverblatt by falsely representing himself to be town collector, has made restitution, and sentence has been suspended.

The front of the Pennsylvania Depot on Hudson-street, Jersey City, was being removed yesterday, as a preliminary to the improvements contemplated. The new depot will cross Hudson-street, the roadway being left open for teams, and extend 600 feet beyond. It will cover 100 cars. The cost will be about $500,000.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A special meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, last evening, to take action on the death of Deputy Marshal John Stephenson, who was killed by a Russian sailor while in the discharge of his duty, a few days ago, in Jersey City. After the Chairman had announced the object of the meeting and expressed his regret at the murder of Mr. Stephenson, several members spoke kindly and regretfully of him, and a committee of five was appointed to receive subscriptions from the members for the family of the deceased. The committee was also empowered to prepare resolutions for publication and presentation to his family expressive of their sympathy with them and of regret for the loss of their fellow member.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at Association Hall, which was well filled. The event of the evening was the first appearance in this country of Dr. Mehay, for many years court magician to the late Emperor Napoleon III., whose wonderful feats elicited enthusiastic applause. An address was delivered by H. Thane Miller, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, and the proceedings were enlivened by the performances of Prof. A. L. Mora, who presided at the piano. The receptions will be continued during the Summer.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED MARSHAL.

The funeral of John Stephenson, the United States Deputy Marshal who was so brutally murdered in Jersey City on Friday last by the Russian sailor whom he had arrested for desertion, took place yesterday morning from Grace Church, the body having been previously conveyed from the residence of his family, No. 404 East Eleventh-street, accompanied by a large number of friends and sympathizers. Marshal Fiske, a number of deputy marshals, Commissioner Shields, and other United States officials attended the obsequies. A subscription for the benefit of the destitute widow and six children left without support by Stephenson's death, is to be set on foot by the officials of the Marshals' and Commissioners' offices.

THE STONINGTON EXCURSIONS.

A series of Summer excursions have been arranged by the Stonington Steam-boat Company, from New-York to Stonington and return. The sail embraces a pleasant trip to the end of Long Island, and will be much enjoyed by the excursionists. The splendid new steamer Rhode Island, the latest addition to the boats of the company, leaves the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, at 2:30 P. M., and persons seeking a day's recreation can take the cars to Twenty-third-street, or the steam-boat Sylvan Glen, from Peck-slip, at 2 o'clock, connecting with the Rhode Island at Twenty-third-street. The fare for the voyage is $3.

CRICKET.

There will be three interesting games of cricket played this week by the New-York and New-Jersey Clubs against the Waltham Club of Boston. The first takes place at 11 o'clock to-day, between the Jersey City and Waltham Clubs, at Prospect Park. The second will be played at 11 o'clock to-morrow, between the Manhattan and the Waltham Clubs, at Hoboken, and the third on Thursday, between the St. George's and the Waltham Clubs, at Hoboken. On this occasion the St. George's will place in the field some of the members of the club who have not played before during the season. The team will consist of Jones, Moeran, Sleigh, Talbot, Smith, Mostyn, Lemmon, James Eyre, Balfour, Robertson, and Earnshaw.

SLEEPING IN THE PARKS.

James Herren, of No. 926 Broadway, fell asleep on one of the benches in Washington Park, on last Saturday afternoon, and when he awoke, his hat and a watch, and some money, which he had in his pockets, were gone. Walking along Broadway on Sunday afternoon, he saw a man wearing his hat, and had him arrested. Yesterday morning the prisoner, who gave his name as Michael Egan, of No. 115 East Fourth-street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 83°; 3 P. M., 84°; 6 P. M., 87°; 9 P. M., 80°; 12 P. M., 80°. Average temperature yesterday, 80¼°.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Clancey presiding. On motion of Alderman Wylie the Board of Estimate was requested, by resolution, to insert $20,000 in the budget for the erection of public baths. The Controller was authorized to borrow $600,000 on the bonds of the city, in anticipation of taxes remaining unpaid.

The offal question was then brought up by the reading a communication from the contractor, asking for an investigation of the charges made against him.

After a lengthy debate it was decided to refer the matter back to the Boards of Health and City Works, with power to annul the contract and readvertise for proposals, unless Clark or his sureties should immediately begin the proper performance of the work, to the complete satisfaction of the boards to whom it was referred. The Board of City Works recommended the construction of a new sewer in Myrtle-avenue, between Grand and Classon avenues, at a probable cost of $18,600. The improvement was authorized and the Board of City Works directed to complete the work as soon as possible. The board then adjourned.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Cattle quiet and weak; tending lower; shippers generally holding off; receipts, 3,200 head; a few lots of good to choice Steers sold at $5 80@$6 90; the outside price was paid for a lot averaging 1,328 lbs.; lower grades firm, with sales of Through Texans at $2 30@$3 50; Corn-fed do., $3 75@$4 50; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market opened active and steady, but closed weak at about 5c. lower; sales at $4 30@$4 40 for common to medium; $4 50@$4 80 for fair to extra; shipments, 5,000 head.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., July 14.—The offerings here to-day footed only 6,000 boxes, the offerings of most factories being rather small. The sales reached fully 5,000 boxes at 11½c.@12¼c. The ruling figures were 12c.@12¼c. The week's Factory, for which there was unusual competition, was settled for 13½c. At Little Falls, 710 boxes of Private Dairy were offered and sold. The ruling figures for these were 11c.@11½c. Two lots sold for 12c., 8,000 boxes of Factory were offered and 5,000 boxes sold. The ruling figure was 12¼c., the extremes, 11½c.@12½c.

[Advertisement.]

PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at Knox's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Jean Ary, George Lancaster, James Lancaster, Master Oliver Slater, Chas. Parigot, lady and child, Dr. and Mrs. George Parigot, Miss Annie Parigot, Wm. Warder, James Campbell, F. Gray, Arthur Goodridge, Miss Bertha Blanchett, Miss Anna Dederer, Miss Hannah Barry, Wm. Bradley, Arthur Holmes, Robert Holmes, Gen. G. Hartsoff, John Mason, James Lambert, Wm. Buttle, Miss Betty Ward, Dr. Geo. and Mrs. Mendenhall, George Mendenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derbon, Rob. Seeley, Michael Fitzgibbons, Michael Wellan, Samuel Short, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bascoley, Col. E. Williamson, Rob. Rogers, Miss Fanny Lucille, Miss Elizabeth Dark, M. White, Miss A. White, Henry Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, 3 children, and nurse.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Mrs. Chas. J. Williams, Miss Carrie Williams, Miss L. Howard, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. J. O. Noyes, Mrs. Singleton and child, Miss Minnie Bruyn, Miss Laura Spencer, Mrs. Abrams and 3 children, H. J. Wade, wife, child and nurse, Henry Yonge, Major G. Robertson, W. B. Blanchard, W. D. Chipley, W. C. McDonough, Chas. Gordon, R. L. Walker, J. C. Bruyn, W. E. Cameron, S. Stern, J. R. Terwilliger, J. Harris, G. Nusbaum, P. M. Russell, Jr., L. Westheimer, Mary Bartow, (colored,) W. F. Houston, (colored,) and 7 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Rev. D. Stewart Dodge, Henry T. Hitch and servant, Mrs. Bissell, Maurice Aronsten, G. H. Kimhardt, Ellis Gladwin, Walter S. Kennedy, J. Jacob Schobinger, C. P. Bryan, Montague F. B. Hogg, M. H. De Ment, Dexter Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, William Curtis, Master Frank Curtis, Herbert Chatteris.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Miss Martin, T. E. Worsley, Mr. Burrell and lady, Miss Cuthbert, Mr. Alberts, Mr. Phillips, J. S. McCormack, F. Dumbrock and lady, Job Matheson, Mrs. Hart, Rev. J. Flenck, John Griffiths, Capt. Sears, Adam Wallace, W. P. Day, R. A. Saunders, Mr. Moller, wife, and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:41 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon rises.11:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:50 | Gov. Island.12:39 | Hell Gate....2:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships W. T. Truxton, Frisbie, Brazos, Churchill, Munoz & Sons; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, A. Abbott; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship R. Robinson, Ellison, Havre, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Germania, (Port.,) Hendrickson, Quebec and Oporto, Hagemeyer & Bruns; Henry Fletner, (Br.,) Dickey, Trieste, J. K. Ward & Co.; Robert Godfrey, (Br.,) Chapman, Bristol, E. E. Morgan & Co.; Antelope, Davis, St. Thomas, W. L. Roche Bros. & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Terregini e Devoti, (Ital.,) Derasseo, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Reindeer, Wellington, Bridgeton, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Æolus, (Br.,) Weaver, Kingston, Jam., Leaycraft & Co.; Theresa, (Swed.,) Bugglst, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; Alexander Nickels, Peters, Galveston, A. M. Stackpole; Aylesford, (Br.,) Dixon, Aylesford, N. S., has abandoned voyage, and will be sold; Margaradevie, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pattes, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Eclipse, Rountree, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Marion, (Br.,) Deakin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Dandy, (Br.,) Ballard, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, S. C., J. B. Gregg; Rosalie, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Minnie Como, (Br.,) Collins, Hamilton, Dunscomb & Frith.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 2, Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 569 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kidder, Liverpool July 3, Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 442 passengers to R. G. Cortes.

Steam-ship George Washington, Quick, New-Orleans July 7, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Penington, Galveston, July 5, Key West 9th with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Kosmos (Norw.), Ellefsen, Tarragona, 53 ds. with old railway iron, wine, &c., to Gomes & Arguimbau—vessel to order; July 13, lat. 39 02, lon. 73 13, spoke Netherland (Dutch) from Philadelphia for Rotterdam.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cardiff 50 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) John, Bergen, (Norway,) May 19, via Hampton Roads July 11, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Gesina, (Ger.,) Bowen, Rio Grande do Sul 56 ds., with hides and wool to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Guisborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Snow, Milk River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft & Co. June 27, off Cape Antonio, spoke brig Ann Mitchell, from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Liverpool, 62 ds., with salt to order, vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Harriet H. McGilvery, (of Bath,) Stubbs, Rockland, N. B., 222 tons building stone to G. P. Sherwood, vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Marianne, Second, (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon, 36 ds., with salt and corn to L. E. Amsinck & Co. June 25, lat. 26 28, lon. 42, spoke bark Ilion, (Russ.,) from Trapani for Boston.

Brig F. I. Merriman, Lecraw, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and melado to R. A. Robertson & Co.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Savannah 8 ds., with yellow pine to Russell & Co.—vessel to Squire, Thornton & Co.

Brig Fede in Dio, (Ital.,) Mortola, Port Said 88 ds., and Gibraltar 44 ds., with old iron to order.

Brig Manzanilla, Bensen, Calais 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Robinson, Port Royal 9 ds., with yellow pine to Jos. Risley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, (of Fall River,) Gage, Bay Port, Fla., 16 ds., with cedar to Semon, Bache & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Willer, Tampico 29 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to J. W. Wilson & Co.

Schr. Nellie Cushing, Wood, Yabucoa, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Lottie, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Frank & Fisher—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Alexandria for New-Haven.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Alexandria.

Schr. Cecile, Pender, Para, 18 ds, with rubber, nuts, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. James Veldran, Cavalier, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Wright, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Undine, Emmony, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to E. C. Overton.

Schr. West Falmouth, Rogers, Lincolnville, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to order.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Westerly.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Providence.

Schr. General Howard, Erskine, Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Blakey, Providence.

Schr. W. C. Bee, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fair Wind, Maddock, Providence.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. W. H. Brown, Golden, Providence.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. N. Ayres, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. H. Miffin, Ferris, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, New-London.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Fall River.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, New-Haven.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Terrill, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sunny Side, Dixon, Somerset.

Schr. Benj. English, Adams, Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Childs, Taunton.

Schr. Breese, Marston, Taunton.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Hearn, Newport.

Schr. Carrie, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.

Schr. Nath'l Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Walter Irving, Arey, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Parker Bros.

Schr. M. A. Condon, Hardy, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Frances French, Throckmorton, Maryland.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Kelly, Virginia.

Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Miller, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. E. P. Smithson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. R. Jones, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr. Lavenia, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Budd, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodland, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ship Alabama, for Glasgow; brigs Clara and Agnes, for Exeter, Eng.; Cleta, for Belize.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 14.—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Norman, from Philadelphia; George Appold, from Baltimore; bark Mary A. Nelson, from Gottenberg; brigs Dundee, from Turk's Island; Ellen, from Cienfuegos; Lizzie H. Kimball, from Cienfuegos; Mary C. Comery, from Brunswick; schrs. Hattie Ross, from Mayaguez; James F. Eads, from Pascagoula.

Also arr. barks Adela, from Azua; T. K. Patillo, from Port-au-Platte; brig Edith, from Rio Grande; schr. Elizabeth de Hart, from Arroyo, P. R.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Arr. [illegible], from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Havilah, from Rangoon; Adina, from Plymouth; Ceres, from Swansea; C. F. Sires, from Buenos Ayres; brig Adelaide, from the West Indies; schr. J. Taylor, from Aspinwall.

Arr. brig [illegible], for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; schr. Ida Burgess, from Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 14.—Arr. schr. Helen A. Clark, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. brigs George Amos, Ida M. Comery, and Princeton; schrs. L. B. Copperthwaite, Albert Hill, Charles A. Bovey, (Br.,) Tangent, H. P. Cushing, [illegible], Pike, Ida & Annie, R. H. Nash, Lottie, [illegible], John Boynton, Forest, Ceres, Warrington, L. A. Boardman, Carrie Walker, White, Star, (Br.,) J. B. F. Meany, Abby Morton, Ophir, Eva Belle, M. M. Pote, Alpine, Belle Barbour, Idaho, [illegible], Marrill C. Hart, David V. Streaker, Helen A. Clarke, Louisa Birdsall, Georgie Staples, Star, Ramon De Ajuria, Hannibal, J. C. Cottingham, R. & S. Corson, Maud Malloch, Madison Holmes, May Monroe, Wm. Flint, Challenge, Frolic, Lucy Ames, Almomak, and Allen Oakes.

A. M.—Wind variable; calm.

P. M.—Wind S. W.; moderate; overcast.

July 14—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Louisa, Boston, for New-York; Mary F. Pike, do., for Rochester; E. B. Rival, Portland, for Baltimore; [illegible]; Montezuma, Calais, for Rochester; M. E. Potter, do., for New-Haven; Emma G. Edwards, Machias, for Philadelphia; Angola, Salem, for do.; Roanoke, Boston, for Baltimore; Millard, Bangor, for Newport.

Sld. schrs. M. H. W., (Br.,) Rival, [illegible], Ann C. Carol, James Henry, Lucy Jones, Fleetwing, 21 Friends, L. A. Danenhower, Josie Pierce, A. Hammond, West Dennis, E. B. Wheaton, H. W. Godfrey, Anne Bell, Hyer, T. Edwards, Emeline Haight, and Cordelia Newkirk. Wind S. S. W.; clear.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Morgan, from New-York July 2, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

The White Star line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 5, arr. at this port this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, July 14.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Voss, from New-York July 3, for Hamburg, arr. in this harbor at 8 o'clock last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—The steam-ship Thames, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, has arr. here.

CARDIFF, July 14.—The steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Laybourne, sailed from this port for New-York on Saturday, the 12th inst.

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS,
FINEST QUALITY,
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

TIFFANY & Co.,
Union-square, New-York.
No. 19 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$67,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	202,409 13
Loans on first mortgages real estate	975,347 59
Loans on personal and collateral security	65,869 73
Deferred premiums (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums)	59,542 97
Accrued interest	38,486 48
Commuted commissions	14,171 66
United States Government bonds	865,710 00
State and municipal bonds	115,050 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	139,030 00
Bank stocks	335,306 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Company stock	156,000 00
Total assets	$2,513,900 38

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$173,839 88
Reserve for reinsurance, life department	1,349,568 00
Reserve for reinsurance, accident department	204,672 97
	$1,728,080 85
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$785,819 53

☞ General Accident Policies by the year or month, and Life or Endowment Insurance, at low cash rates. Apply to any Agent, or write to the Company. New-York office, No. 207 Broadway.

CINCINNATI
Industrial Exposition
The Leading Industrial
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The fourth exhibition will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, and continue until SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from Aug. 4 to 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

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KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
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CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
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